The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1871. NO. 37.

NEW YORK.

Excitement Respecting the Injunction Against the City Government.

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$4,500,000 in Registered Bonds Held by the Wife of the Comptroller.

Assertion that the Debt of the City is Not Less than $200,000,000.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
THE TAMMANY INJUNCTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—There is much excitement about the injunction against the city government. Argument in the case will be heard to-morrow. In regard to the tactics which the Tammany officials will adopt one can only conjecture. It is probable, however, that their first move will be for delay. Of course, an application for adjournment will be opposed, but there are so many plausible reasons which can be given, as the presence of business engagements in the Corporation Counsel's office, the short official notice they have had, and the consequent impossibility of proper consultation and research necessary in any case, but particularly in one of such importance, the illness or absence of some of the parties, or their counsel, and so on. The Court may use its discretion in their favor. If they do not apply for an adjournment, or if such application be denied, they will no doubt resort to technical defence. This they must do if they defend at all, because the plaintiffs' allegations are founded upon facts of fraud and violation of law, which are admitted by them, not only by silence when charged upon them through the press, but also by their own reports, and so very laws so violated by them are quoted in the complaint to sustain such allegations. The only other course open to the Ring would be to provoke some other and as yet unheard-of law which authorizes their action. Many laws were passed at the end of the session of the Legislature that were kept hidden from the public—for a time, at least—and they may have a back fall them as yet; but if the last of the statute books are really the law of the land, then the injunction must, in equity, stand. This is the opinion of nearly every lawyer that has been consulted on the subject. It can only be considered. Judge Barnard is frequently arbitrary in the exercise of his judicial power, and the independence of spirit that he has always shown in himself, as well as the character of their defence, is suggested by the men whom they have employed as counsel.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

The German Democratic Committee of the City and County of New York, at a meeting the action of the German Democratic Memorial Committee, in reference to trade charged against Wood, Hall and Connolly, and arrangements are making for a public meeting on the subject.

CERTAIN PROMINENT BANKERS

of this city have associated themselves together for the purpose of endeavoring to force out, on their own account, as tax-payers, and also for the benefit of the public, all the property of whatever nature, in the name or under the control of the members of the Ring, intending to put the whole of their claims into one immense suit, and force the thieves to disgorge their ill-gotten gains. Papers are being prepared to obtain an order in the Foley suit for the examination of Tweed and Connolly in open Court. The object of the examination is to produce the city accounts and the books of its department, and it is understood that an application will also be made to Judge Barnard for such an order. A statement has been prepared, showing that Mrs. Mary Connolly, the wife of the Comptroller, had, up to September last, in her own name, the immense sum of $4,500,000 in registered United States bonds, $200,000 of which she had transferred to her son-in-law, Gen. Joel Tyler, on the day mentioned its transfer being immediately telegraphed to Washington, and entered in the books of the Treasury Department. It is said that the Comptroller also holds $3,300,000 in unregistered United States bonds, making $8,000,000 in all. But, however this may be, the statement as to the registered bonds is, beyond all doubt, true, and there is good ground for the hope that the whole of the stolen money will ultimately be recovered back to the city. The facts were laid before ex-Judge Barrett on Saturday last. He has been favorably retained in the matter, and will give an opinion in a very short time as to whether an action will lie.

THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

A large force of clerks, under the direction of the Comptroller himself, has been engaged for a week past in preparing the statement of the city and county debt called for by the joint resolutions of Supervisors, Aldermen, and citizens, which is to be presented to them to-morrow. There is no reason to doubt that the statement will be made in accordance with the facts, and will show the debt to be considerably more than $200,000,000. The consequent impossibility of proper consultation and research necessary in any case, but particularly in one of such importance, the illness or absence of some of the parties, or their counsel, and so on. The Court may use its discretion in their favor. If they do not apply for an adjournment, or if such application be denied, they will no doubt resort to technical defence. This they must do if they defend at all, because the plaintiffs' allegations are founded upon facts of fraud and violation of law, which are admitted, by them, not only by silence when charged upon them through the press, but also by their own reports, and so very laws so violated by them are quoted in the complaint to sustain such allegations. The only other course open to the Ring would be to provoke some other and as yet unheard-of law which authorizes their action. Many laws were passed at the end of the session of the Legislature that were kept hidden from the public—for a time, at least—and they may have a back fall them as yet; but if the last of the statute books are really the law of the land, then the injunction must, in equity, stand. This is the opinion of nearly every lawyer that has been consulted on the subject. It can only be considered. Judge Barnard is frequently arbitrary in the exercise of his judicial power, and the independence of spirit that he has always shown in himself, as well as the character of their defence, is suggested by the men whom they have employed as counsel.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1871.

WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRACY DO?

The Democratic party is just now in a deplorable condition. One of the few States which it had secured through Republican divisions has been swept away from it, and the Democratic flag is as bedraggled in California as it is in Vermont. Both States have three members of Congress, and both have elected an unanimous Republican delegation. The only Northern States now having Democratic Governors are New Jersey and New York, and in both of these States it is strongly suspected that the Democratic party is as dead as a mackerel. The problem which at this time fills the thoughts of the wise men of the party is, what can we do to be saved? Shall the Democratic party lay down its organization and leave its members free to unite themselves with the Republicans, and thus exercise some influence in shaping the policy of the government, or shall it retain its organization and make one more appeal to the people?

The great mass of the party, whose political action is confined to mere voting, are not worth considering at this juncture, being only ciphers, who give force to the units that precede them. That portion of the party made up of those whose consequence in this world is all derived from the fact that they boss the concern in their several localities, and in caucus and convention do all the talking, nominating, and resolving, while opposed to disbandment of the organization, are not the less conscious of the desperate condition of the party, but are divided as to what course shall be adopted in the coming Presidential campaign. Two distinct and separate policies have their champions. The first is that the party, in 1872, shall nominate a Republican for the Presidency, and the names of S. P. Chase, B. Gratz Brown, Charles Francis Adams, J. R. Doolittle, and David Davis are fully canvassed. The solid men of the party, those who furnish the money for elections, and who represent the commercial and financial interests, strongly incline to this policy, and frankly confess that the country which rejected Horatio Seymour will not accept Pendleton, Hendricks, Hoffman, English, or Hancock. The other side as resolutely insist that the party had better disband than nominate a Republican. They say,—and they refer to the uniform history of the party to sustain them,—that the Democracy will not turn out to vote for a Republican who has been foisted upon the Democratic ticket. The result of scores of elections in the various States show that, when the Democrats formally nominate a Republican, they do not gain one-half as many Republican votes as they lose Democratic. No person now votes the Democratic ticket anyhow except those moved by animosity to the Republicans; and when no Democrat is nominated the party will not turn out to vote for a Republican, particularly when, as in all such cases, the one Republican has a record as obnoxious as the other.

They refer to the recent nomination of Doolittle in Wisconsin. Ordinarily, in that State, the popular vote at a Gubernatorial election is so small that the majority one way or the other is always trifling. At this time a strong Democrat, by calling out the full Democratic vote, might be elected; but the nomination of Doolittle, while it is repulsive to Democrats, is also so detestable to Republicans that thousands of the latter party will go to the polls for no other purpose than to record their votes against one whom they regard an apostate. They find comfort in the fact that Doolittle's defeat will have the effect of removing him from the list of apostates for the Democratic nomination for President, and, at the same time, illustrate the folly of one party nominating its candidates from the opposing party.

This division of sentiment among the leaders is, of course, due largely to selfish considerations. Thus, in Ohio, the Democracy have Pendleton and Thurman, and Morgan and Ewing, all wanting the Presidential nomination, and, of course, all deadly opposed to the nomination of a Republican. In Indiana Hendricks has a band of active laborers, all opposed to going outside of the party to get a candidate. In Kentucky the Democracy think the time has come for nominating a Southern man who will never admit the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment. Pennsylvania Democrats do not want anybody with free-trade proclivities; they want a Democrat of the old Buchanan style—one who thinks that the true object of all government is to protect Pennsylvania coal and iron. The Pennsylvania Democrats do not want Chase, or Gratz Brown, with their heretical notions that taxation is only legitimate when imposed for revenue, and that the interests of the few must not be promoted at the cost of the many. In New England the Democracy want a President who will win,—they do not hope nor do they care particularly for local success; all they really want is to have just enough of Democrats in the party in each of these States to fill the Federal offices. At the South they want a good negro hater, and they do not care so much for Adams, or Brown, or Chase, whose whole record has been in favor of negro suffrage and political equality as matters of right and justice, and who would not be likely to forswear themselves for a Democratic nomination. In California they want to exterminate the Chinese, and in Oregon to repudiate the public debt.

The advocates of a straight-out nomination and a square fight have another and a decided advantage. They declare that no Democratic Convention will ever make any other kind of nomination, and in this they are undoubtedly correct. What is the use of holding a Democratic Convention to nominate Republican candidates for President and Vice President? To disband the party and join the Republicans at once would be infinitely wiser. Then there is the certain defeat of a straight Democratic ticket staring them in the face. Can the party live through the agony of another Waterloo like the last? Is it not asking too great a sacrifice of money, time, lungs, and character to put up candidates all over the country to be slaughtered for mere butchery's sake? There is the ghost of Governor Haight, soon to be joined by those of McCook and Doolittle, stalking through the land by night, "and, for the day, confined to fast in fires, till the foul crimes done in their days of nature are burned and purged away." The Democratic party is not in a condition to endure such punishment. It will fall dead before the canvass is half through. What, then, is best to be done? We repeat the advice we gave a few days ago, that the party disband; that it resolve into its original elements; that the great body of the party unite with the Republicans, and aid the latter in the election of good, honest, patriotic men to Congress; that they thus serve the country by weeding out of the National Legislature those who are using it for corrupt purposes, and thus relieve the public councils from the presence of monopolists and blackguards of every degree.

The Federal office-holders at New Orleans who introduced two companies of United States troops to participate in the proceedings of the Republican State Convention of Louisiana are out with a regular *mitrailleuse* of pamphlets, letters, speeches, manifestoes, and explanations, defending that extraordinary transaction. People at a distance, who know not and care not whether Warmoth is a greater scoundrel than Packard, or whether Pinchback is a more noted traitor to the colored race than Dunn, but who care much whether military force is to be an element in the future politics of the country, will scrutinize very carefully the excuses rendered for the employment of troops at this convention. The excuse offered to us by all the pamphlets, speeches, letters, etc., is that the military were called in to protect the property of the United States—to-wit, certain chairs, desks, window-panes, gas-fixtures, spittoons, etc. The convention being held in the day-time, and in the summer, there was surely very little danger of burning up the Custom House, which, by the way, is a fire-proof building. It appears, therefore, by their own showing, that two companies of soldiers were brought from Texas to protect the furniture of the Custom House against the probable ravages of a Republican convention! The excuse, we fancy, will not satisfy the public.

That luminous expounder of martial law, Lieutenant Governor Dunn, says, in a five-column letter to Horace Greeley, that the soldiers were not doing anything when the Warmoth delegates entered the building—they were conversing amicably together and looking out at the windows, and nobody stood at the doors except a Deputy Marshal. Ingenuous Dunn! The cannon on Fort Jackson are, doubtless, as amicable cannon as were ever cast. We presume that they, too, are looking out at windows, with nobody near but a sleepy sentinel. The question is not what they are doing, but *what they are there for*. We all know what they are capable of doing; and when we see cannon mounted in a fort and looking out of windows, we presume that they are put there for a purpose—whether for destruction or intimidation is immaterial, so long as they keep the enemy away.

Packard and Dunn will have to try again. In their last effusions they have only made a bad case worse by adding prevarication to a gross public outrage.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHICAGO.

While the New York importers are chafing under the prospect of a serious loss of trade growing out of the laws of commercial progression, and the new currents which the stream of traffic is taking in accordance with those laws, the journals which depend upon the patronage of those importers are doing their best to cheer them up by assurances that all is well; that there is nothing to fear; that the steamers of the St. Lawrence, which are said to be landing cargo after cargo of goods on the Chicago docks, are mere phantom ships; and that the talk about Chicago merchants having found direct importation telling greatly to their profit is all Western brag—nothing more. Of this class of soothing-syrup nurses is the New York *Bulletin*, which often deals out a mildly sedative editorial to calm the nerves of its patrons. It asks: "Have our merchants no advantages in their close affiliations with foreign manufacturers; in the largeness of their purchases; in their long experience; or in their facilities for credit?" Of course they have, though all of these advantages (including that of purchasing agents, afterwards alluded to,) are shared in equal measure by a considerable and rapidly-increasing number of our Chicago merchants. At the same time, have not the New York importers serious disadvantages of exorbitant charges for quarantining, lightering, docking, warehousing, appraising, guaging, general order, and particularly fees of venal Custom House officers, from most of which our importers are exempt under the new system? The fact that many of our large dealers must import, for lack of a sufficiently-supplied market on this side the Atlantic, and that these dealers are saving a large amount of tolls additional to those above enumerated, by steering clear of the New York Custom House, is not relevant to the matter of this paragraph, which concerns only the question whether our jobbers shall buy in Europe or in New York; that is, whether they shall rank as importers or as country dealers. The *Bulletin* thinks, or pretends to think, the latter; and to that purpose expands upon the points already quoted, adding:

> "The effect of all these disadvantages combined amounts to more than the profit charged by the New York importer to the Chicago jobber, and accounts for the fact that, while the Chicago papers have for years been urging their merchants to import directly, yet experience has always proved that they could buy on the whole more advantageously in New York than in Europe."

It seems to be impossible to our New York contemporary to consider both on the same day—the *profits* of the New York importer, and the special and purely local plunderings to which he is subject, and the amount of which he must, of necessity, add to his prices, along with his margin of profit. On one day it admits one of these facts, and on another day another; somewhat like the simple-minded African who informed his master that "one of his oxen was dead, and 'tother too; was afeard to tell of both at once for fear Massa couldn't stand it!" But it is both of these items which confront the Western buyer when he inquires the prices of imported goods in New York, and which have, together with the magnitude of his trade, driven him across the Atlantic to make his purchases. If, as the *Bulletin* asserts, "all these disadvantages (real and fictitious) amount to more than the profits charged by the New York importer to the Chicago jobber," then the effect of that balance will naturally be to confine our jobbers to New York and Boston for making their purchases, and the *Bulletin* and its patrons needn't worry a particle about it. Such of our merchants as have the temerity to go abroad for stocks of merchandise will get so badly bitten that they will never again venture beyond the protecting shadow of Quarantine Carnochan's wing. But if, on the contrary, our jobbers find their account in keeping an agent in Europe (who costs them no more than one of their best commercial travellers in the rural districts), and in that "direct importation" which is proving such a black beast to the sensitive Manhattanese, then they will continue to indulge in these practices, in spite of any threats or persuasions to the contrary. And the facts that several of our large firms have imported all their foreign goods for years, and that the importations of Chicago are doubling, and the direct importations more than quadrupling annually, in spite of the natural reluctance of trade to leave old channels, rather tend to indicate that there is, after all, a good deal of moonshine about the *Bulletin's* terrible "disadvantages."

"Syndication" bids fair to become a permanent addition to the vocabulary. It expresses the general idea of living upon the interest of one's debts, a feat which even Wilkins Micawber never attempted. This eminent financier was distinguished for the ease with which he cancelled one I O U by subscribing another; but it never occurred to him in his serenest moments that he could draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent on his own obligations, and apply the same to the sustenance of Mrs. Micawber and the twins. It is a great pity that syndication had not been known in his time, for there is every reason to suppose that he would have become a great banker, and possibly have succeeded the Barings as the fiscal agent of the United States in London.

We have called attention, once or twice, to the advantages afforded to America, and particularly to Chicago as an emporium, by the new facilities for importing tea from China and Japan by way of the Pacific Railroad. An additional advantage is thus referred to in the course of a recent article in the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

> "Experiments have shown that tea does not absorb so much extra moisture to injure it on the twenty-two days' trip to San Francisco, and that in its passage east over the Pacific roads the rarified atmosphere of the plains effect a change that restores it to the perfect condition in which it left China. If it is a fact and not a theory of imagination that these greatly-desired results are reached in the passage, it will be a decided benefit to the Pacific Mail steamers and our trans-continental trunk roads."

There is no doubt that this peculiarity of the route in question is a fact, and not a mere "theory of imagination." At all events, the hypothesis is borne out by the experience of many consumers of tea in this city, who find their favorite beverage possessed of a more lively aroma than formerly, and this without paying any higher prices for the leaf, or buying any brands from the grocer of special brands, or extraordinary "chops." We have hitherto been accustomed to envy the "heathen Chinee" his superior beverage, the pristine flavor of which was lost by salt sea steepings; but now that the herb is laid down at our doors about as fresh and full of aroma as when first cured, we don't know that our Celestial neighbors have anything left for us to covet.

Ben Butler has evidently decided that he cannot be nominated for Governor of Massachusetts on the Republican ticket, and has, therefore, gone to canvassing the State on general principles—endeavoring to propitiate everybody who has a vote, without reference to his views or political issues. To this end he not only talks pathetically of the laboring man's wrongs and the tyranny of capital, but sets aside a plank in his platform for the special benefit of railroad employes. He also takes a bold stand in opposition to railroad collisions and steamboat explosions—of course insinuating that his opponents are in favor of those exercises. At Lynn, the other day, after catering to the Crispins a good hour, he adverted tearfully to the Revere disaster, and came to the conclusion that it happened because railroad hands are not paid sufficient wages. He recommended that the salaries of the President and Superintendent be transferred to the engineer and brakeman, and *vice versa*—a proposition which was undoubtedly received with applause by the engineers and brakemen present, who, Butler well knew, must outnumber, and consequently outvote, the Presidents and Superintendents. But he went further, and asserted that "the engine-driver's duty requires more of the high qualities with which God may endow a man than are necessary in the Governor of a State." Of course this brought out the engineer (upon whom Ben had one eye) and the brakeman (upon whom the other was fixed) in a storm of applause, which always tells well in a political meeting. Nor is the proposition entirely unreasonable, coming from him; for if any very "high qualities with which God may endow a man" were required in a Governor, should we find such a character as Butler running for that office?

Astronomical.

A correspondent in Niles, Mich., inquires if there is any good reason to believe that the solar system presents us with a single case of parabolic or hyperbolic motion in the orbit. The question evidently has reference to comets, as all the planetary bodies are understood to describe elliptic curves, more or less elongated.

The mathematicians of the last century demonstrated that a body moving under the impulse of two forces would describe one of the three curves generally known as the conic sections. These two forces were supposed to be distinct from each other, one being the force of attraction between two bodies, and the other an original impulse communicated to the smaller body, impelling it forward in a right line, not parallel to the line of attraction, but not necessarily perpendicular to it.

A comparison of the equations of motion in these three curves will show us that, in order that a body should describe a parabolic orbit about the sun, the force of this original impulse must have been equal to that which would be gained by the force of gravity in falling from an infinite distance toward the sun; while, for the hyperbola, the original impulse must have been greater than the force acquired in falling from an infinite distance.

Everything that we now know on the subject tends to prove that both the centrifugal and centripetal forces are due to the operation of the one force called the attraction of gravitation; and that they have no other (material) origin. This is a direct consequence of the nebular theory of creation, which now rests upon mathematical demonstration almost as strong as that furnishing the equations of motion in the orbit. This being accepted, it follows necessarily that no such thing as a parabolic orbit could be produced by it, because the force of attraction, decreasing as the square of the distance increases, would evidently be inoperative at an infinite distance. The attraction of the sun, or any central body, is not powerful enough to draw a particle of matter from a distance great enough to produce a parabolic orbit. Still less could it affect a mass, or particle of matter situated at more than an infinite distance, to cause motion in a hyperbolic orbit; and there is no other known force operating to give the additional impulse towards the sun required to originate an orbit having infinity for its major axis.

Hence, though it be mathematically true that a planet or comet *may* describe either a circle, an ellipse, a parabola, or a hyperbola, according to the ratio of the forces that originally determined its orbit, yet the conditions necessary to produce parabolic or hyperbolic motion can only exist temporarily. The only cases in which such curves can be described are transient—marking the destruction of the original orbit, which must have been a circle or an ellipse. That such cases are very numerous we have every reason to believe:

First. At least one case is known in which a comet has been made to describe a completely new orbit, by the attraction of Jupiter and his moons; and at a subsequent return to the neighborhood of the planet the wanderer was sent off in a third direction by the same agency. In this way the ellipse may be changed into an infinite curve.

Second. The earth's attraction destroys the orbits of millions of aerolitic particles every year, drawing them to her surface when she encounters them in her annual journey around the sun. The other planetary bodies, doubtless, fulfil the same mission, in helping to clear the interplanetary spaces of the countless billions of specks of matter that are being constantly gathered in to swell the volumes of the larger worlds. And it is not impossible that two of these minor masses may often collide in space, so as to destroy the forward motion of both, and cause them to fall directly toward the sun. But we have no good reason to believe that such cases of collision are numerous enough to furnish material for the incessant shower of cosmical matter on the solar surface that has been imagined by some writers, who have thus sought to account for the apparent constancy of the solar power to light and heat the worlds circling around him.

The following extract from Colbert's "Star Studies" presents a condensed sketch of the nebular theory; showing how the centrifugal and centripetal forces are believed to have originated, and the universe evolved from the primeval chaos:

> "The space we now call the universe was once filled with matter in a state of extreme tenuity; fully three thousand million times less dense than atmospheric air at the earth's surface, or two and a half million times less dense than water. This was the original chaos. The matter was equally distributed, because no laws of aggregation existed. The establishment of the law of gravitation was the first great creative act.
>
> "If the law were first impressed upon a few adjacent atoms they would at once move toward each other, and form a mass; if the same law were then instituted throughout the universe, all the surrounding atoms would at once be attracted toward the first formed nucleus, the position of which would be preserved, because the attraction would be equal in every direction; and for the same reason the gathering particles would form a globe-shaped aggregation. The mutual friction of the atoms would generate the force that would cause heat as the first effect of the compression; then electrical excitement as the atoms came more closely together; then light, as the vibrations of the mass were communicated through the partially-cleared spaces outside the aggregation.
>
> "Millions of these centres and aggregations might be formed through the immense void. We may take one of them in our mind's eye, and glance at its subsequent history. The inevitable tendency of the mutual flow of atoms would be to produce a whirling motion of the mass; as the flow of water in a funnel is always accompanied by rotary movement. The attraction still operating, the interior masses would be forced nearer to each other by the pressure from without; but this would be partially counteracted in the equatorial portions by the rotary movement, and the combination of forces would produce an ellipsoidal mass, flattened at the poles in exact proportion to the velocity of rotation on the axis. These changes would continue till an equilibrium was established, the centrifugal force at the surface of the equatorial part being equal to the force of attraction toward the centre.
>
> "During all this time the action of light and heat on the particles of matter would aggregate them into smaller groups, forming chemical atoms possessing different properties; and then would begin the play of chemical affinities. These secondary atoms, combining in various proportions, would form definite substances, giving rise to subordinate centres of attraction, about which the adjacent atoms would gather. The movement toward the new centres would produce a rotation of each mass, as in the first instance; while the motion around the original centre would continue, becoming a revolution in the case of each individualized mass. The tendency of the interior portions of the original aggregation, to move with greater angular velocity than those farther from its centre, would lead to its separation into rings or bands. The separate parts of each ring might aggregate into one planet, as in the case of Jupiter and Mars, or into several bodies, as in the case of the planetoid family revolving between the orbits of these two greater planets; or some of the rings doubtless exist still, without aggregation large enough to be visible to us, except when they come within the limits of our atmosphere.
>
> "The same process of throwing off rings might be repeated in the case of each planetary mass; and these secondary rings would either revolve as such around the planet, as is now the case with the rings of Saturn, or form smaller bodies by aggregation, as in the case with our moon and the satellites of Jupiter. The liability to this division would be in proportion to the magnitude, and the consequent difference between the angular velocities of the interior and exterior portions.
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> "The actual velocities being nearly equal, as being produced by the same moving impulse toward the centre. Accordingly we find that the largest planets have the greatest number of satellites, and [illegible] axial rotation, and several four [illegible] the smaller ones have none at all. [illegible]
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> "The earth, thus formed, would be at first a much larger mass than at present; [illegible] for millions of years after our [illegible] at more than a white heat, as a result of the [illegible]"

mutual compression of its component matter, it would cool rapidly at the surface; the lighter particles taking the outer position, by virtue of their less specific gravity, and forming an atmosphere of vapor. Through a long course of ages the cooling process would continue, the surface gradually hardening into solid matter, but becoming fissured by contraction, and falling into the fiery sea, whose commotions lifted up other portions of the crust, forming continents and islands. As the irregular surface became cooler, the vapors in the atmosphere would condense into water, forming seas; and then the air and water, acting on the surface of the granitic crystal, would gradually wear away the material from which the aqueous rocks were afterward formed, and a foothold produced for the first forms of vegetable existence."

In order to understand how the prolonged elliptic orbit originated in the rotary motion, spoken of in this extract as if it were circular, we have only to look at the modern revelations of the telescope and spectroscope with regard to the sun. They show us that the central orb of our system is in a constant state of agitation, and the perturbations in the exterior form of the comparatively uncondensed mass, when throwing off planetary rings, must have been much greater. The projecting portions were evidently the ones that would be detached the most readily; and the first movement after separation would almost necessarily be an irregular one, as compared with a circle. Mathematics enable us to demonstrate that that initial movement would be an element of the future orbit, and that permanent deviations from the circular orbit would also be introduced by the attractions of the other planets. A little consideration of this fact will enable us to see that the really circular orbit is almost as much of an impossibility as continual motion in a parabolic or hyperbolic orbit, and also show why it is that small planets, having orbits near to larger ones, travel, without exception, in paths of great eccentricity. For instance: Mercury in the neighborhood of Venus; and Mars and the planetoids near to Jupiter. The comets were probably thrown off as patches of cosmical matter during extraordinary ebullitions of the great central mass.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Freeport is to have a beet-sugar factory, the one at Chatsworth being removed there.

—O. W. Gilbert writes to the Galesburg *Republican* that he has cured several colts and cows, that had been bitten on the nose by rattlesnakes, by rubbing spirits of turpentine on their heads.

—Mapes & Co., of Jacksonville, have lost over 100 head of hogs by cholera, within a week past, out of 100 which they had in their pens. Mr. Boyer, near Jacksonville, has lost forty head recently. In Brown County the same disease is said to be making great havoc among the swine.

IOWA.

Atlantic, Cass County, was three years old on the 1st inst., and has 2,500 inhabitants.

—They have a 13-year old girl in Mount Vernon Township, Blackhawk County, who weighs 230 pounds.

—The Estherville *Vindicator* says that Spirit Lake, heretofore supposed to be the highest body of water in Iowa, must hide its diminished head before Swan Lake, six miles east of the former, and seven miles northwest of Estherville.

—A barn near Dubuque was destroyed by fire, the other day. The barn was very near the owner's dwelling, and, water being scarce, the house was saved by the application of great quantities of milk!

—Near Floyd River, fifteen miles from Sioux City, live two intelligent and well-to-do families named Dunham and Austin. The other day, Adele Austin eloped with Frank Dunham, and, the next day, Eliza Dunham eloped with John Austin. None of the parties are above 19 years of age.

—The cattle in the neighborhood of Wandena, Fayette County, are dying of a disease that manifests itself by the animal's scratching and rubbing the jaws until they exhibit symptoms of madness, by running and bellowing, and most invariably die in about 12 hours. Major Hershman has lost ten head, William Fennell two head, Elder More seven head, Mr. Handlan two head. Milch cows appear to be the most subject to the malady, which seems to be spreading. Various remedies have been tried to arrest the disease without effect.

—A Mr. Tripp, a farmer living near Onawa, has lost three interesting children, by death, within a week, and now his wife is on a sick bed, and so low that she is not expected to recover. These severe afflictions have so worked upon Mr. Tripp's mind that he has become insane. His malady is of a mild and inoffensive type, and he occupies his time principally in roaming through his corn field, hunting for his children, whom he asserts are lost, and are waiting somewhere for their father to find them and return them to their homes.

—Christian Schaunhurst, hitherto a respectable citizen of German Township, Keokuk County, a widower and the father of a large family, married his own sister, Kathrina Albers, a widow, the other day. The Clerk was not aware of the relationship when he issued the license, as, of course, the clergyman was not when he married them. When his family learned the facts, they procured a warrant for the incestuous parties, but the officers were unable to find them, they having fled to Washington and taken the eastern train. The *News* says Kathrina "is a designing woman, of bad repute, and it is believed has inveigled her brother into this scandalous union with a view to getting possession of his money, of which he has considerable. When the facts are all known a third party will no doubt be implicated."

WISCONSIN.

Peter Kehl, a well-known vineyardist, died at Sauk City a few days ago, aged 64 years.

—Leander LeClere, an old citizen of Prairie du Chien, died recently, aged 63 years. He emigrated from Canada to Illinois in 18[illegible]; located at Dresden, and was employed as overseer on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which position he held until 1841, when he settled at Prairie du Chien.

INDIANA.

An Amo, Hendricks County, doctor has had thirty patients during the past two years, and cured all but twenty-nine.

—An interesting case was tried before an Evansville Justice a few days ago. A man named Dugan had been killed by a runaway horse. A subscription was taken up for the benefit of the widow and children. John Dugan, brother of the deceased, collected the subscriptions and kept the money, claiming that his brother was indebted to him at the time of his death. On the trial the widow obtained judgment, and the charitable John had to disgorge.

MINNESOTA.

A letter from Faribault, September 5, says: "The Rev. Joseph Hilmer, formerly 'Father,' of the Catholic churches at Minneapolis and St. Anthony, makes a total wreck of his vow of celibacy to-morrow morning, at 9:30, by marrying Miss Emeline Booth. Mr. Hilmer was received into the Episcopal Church here some time last spring, and is now in charge of a parish near Winona."

—Francis A. Libby, of Rollingstone, Winona County, was instantly killed by lightning on Monday of last week. He was engaged in working on a granary at the time. His boy, 9 years old, was with him, and only a few feet distant when the death-flash came, but was not injured in the least.

KANSAS.

A widow, a boarding-house keeper out in Kansas, who entered a complaint against a boarder, gave her age as 33, when she is 50 if she is a day, and the enraged Justice dismissed the case without inquiring any further.

—An Elm Grove, Aug. 30, letter to the Topeka *Commonwealth*, says:

> "A terrific storm visited this portion of Labette County on Sunday evening last. The wind was fearful, sweeping nearly everything before it. As near as I can learn, it did the greatest damage to a space of about three miles wide by about five long. Twelve houses were blown down in this neighborhood. Three ladies and one child were killed, and several men slightly wounded. The houses of Mrs. Owen, E. Bayless, Mr. Swope, Mr. Bloomer, and Mr. Scott were all blown down, killing Mrs. Scott and her child. Crockery, dishes, and furniture were generally smashed. One house north of this, and the residences of Snow, Sharp, Bradshaw, and McIntyre, in the southwest, were blown down without any one being seriously hurt. I cannot remember the names of the other two ladies that were killed. Many of the settlers that were turned out during the storm are not able to rebuild, and are camping on the spot where their houses once stood."

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* says:

> "Albert Lederman has filed a complaint against Hugo Klinner, charging him with things that if true, will cause defendant some unpleasantness. The allegations, as presented by the petition, are that, July 1, 1870, plaintiff engaged defendant, as physician, surgeon, and medical man, to attend to his wife, Marie, and treat her for some illness. The defendant accepted the position, and agreed to attend upon, heal, cure, aid, help, and relieve the patient, in a proper, skilful, and diligent manner. Nov. 1, 1870, the defendant, it is alleged, undertook to perform a difficult internal operation, being the removal of a tumor from the abdomen, although assistance was offered and urged by plaintiff. In performance of said operation, it is alleged, that improper implements and medicine were made use of, which cut and lacerated the patient in a needless and injurious manner, and afterwards frequent applications of ice were made to the wounds for the space of three weeks, and also of carbolic and other toxic acids, by reason of which the skin, flesh, and muscles became, as asserted, frozen and degenerated; eventually resulting in the death of plaintiff's wife, July 25, 1871. The damage asked to be recovered is $5,000."

OHIO.

James Neely, living near Ripley, Fairfield County, died recently, leaving a fortune in money supposed to amount to $15,000, but, as no one knows where the old gentleman kept his treasure, the heirs are left the task of hunting it up. They have gone to work vigorously with pick and shovel, and have dug the farm on which Neely lived from centre to circumference. On his death-bed Neely refused to give his children information as to where he had secreted the money.

—The Toledo *Blade* says: "Miss F. Luella Trembley, daughter of Dr. Trembley, of this city, on receiving her diploma from Granville Female College, this summer, came home, took charge of her father's books, collects his bills, and does the work of a business agent. Her set of books are as correct as those of any bank accountant. Last week, when her birthday anniversary came, she was the recipient of numerous gifts, and her father improved the occasion to manifest his appreciation of her services by presenting her $1,000."

—Missionaries are greatly needed in the town of Cadiz. A young man stopping at a hotel there was taken with the small-pox, whereupon some of the citizens entered his room, sewed him in a blanket, and took him out through a back window; after which they placed him in a wagon, and drew him to an old deserted house without roof or windows. Here they left him to the care of a negro, the rain pouring down on him the while. Of course the poor fellow died, and, while his body was being thrust into a hole dug in an open field, some of the neighbors stood on the hills and shot at the men engaged in the proceeding. The negro nurse was then given his choice either to leave town or be shot; and of course preferred the former.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Corinne (Utah) *Reporter* of the 4th says:

> "Within the past two weeks Brigham Young has purchased nearly all the property of the settlers about Soda Springs, including the extensive ranch of Captain C. M. Nelson, with its improvements, paying therefor the settlers' own price. There can be no doubt of the intention of the Mormons to build up a new town at Soda Springs, in anticipation of the Utah Northern Railroad, and have it their harbor of refuge for all the [illegible] learn that the Church is paying our friends high prices for their property, especially Captain Nelson, who is about to remove to the States, to Chicago, probably, where he intends to pursue a mercantile life hereafter. Meantime, Brother Brigham goes on building up his new city, where only the faithful are to be admitted to its yearly feast that is, if he can run his new road over the lands of the Central Pacific for sixty miles north of Ogden."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is only one volunteer fire company in Russia.

—A Frenchman is crossing the Mediterranean in an Indian bark canoe.

—The London papers are discussing the propriety of having liquor at Sunday School picnics.

—A wooden-legged inebriate of Newark was taken apart and carried to the police station in sections.

—Ninety thousand four hundred and sixteen persons emigrated from England, and 118,000 from Scotland and Ireland, during the year 1870.

—A congress of geographical, cosmographical and commercial science is to be held at Antwerp.

—Pittsfield, Mass., has developed another economical citizen. A young man called at a store and inquired for boot boxes, but could not find one large enough, and it came out in conversation that he wanted it for a coffin for his father.

—Corporal punishment is to be abolished in the British navy in times of peace, except in cases of mutiny, using or offering violence to a superior officer, and desertion of a post under aggravated circumstances. It was abolished in the army some time since.

—A stranger called at a Coroner's office in Virginia City, Nevada, the other day, and asked the Coroner to give him the rope with which a man was recently hung by the Vigilance Committee, as a lady in San Francisco was very anxious to get it. It was handed to him, with both knot and noose in it, just as it had been used.

—Two white men were accosted by nine armed individuals, while walking on a railroad in Virginia, a few days ago, who not only robbed them of their money, but stripped them of every article of clothing. They took refuge in a barn, where the owner discovered them and gave them new suits, sending them on their way rejoicing.

—The *True Georgian* eloquently bursts forth: "The glories of an Indian summer are upon us. It is true that the Indian summer is rather warm, but who, ah! who does not scan with rapture at the glorious sunsets, and wonder with a dreamy gaze at the splendor of the empurpled clouds of twilight?"

—Mr. Child, of Exeter College, Oxford, a recent writer on physiological experiments, contends that the degree of sensibility to pain in mankind varies directly with the increase of civilization; so that the more highly civilized a man is, the more he will suffer from a given cause productive of pain.

—The managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo have placed church registers in all of the hotels, boarding houses, and public places in the city, containing a complete list of all the churches in Buffalo, with their locations, names of pastors, and hours of service. Attached to each frame is a case containing a new map of the city.

—A curious observer of men, women, and things in St. Louis, has made the discovery that men and boys invariably run the heels of their boots and shoes over *outwardly*, while women and girls always run theirs over *inwardly*. Out of 147 men and boys that passed the observer at a given point, this fact was true in every instance; out of 67 women that passed, it was true in every instance but one.

—In Jamaica, West Indies, the settlers keep their bees in boxes, supported on stones half a foot from the ground. A bee-raiser found a lot of his boxes robbed of honey, and kept watch at night for the thieves. They proved to be a number of huge frogs from a neighboring stream, one of which first attacked the hive and drew all the bees upon himself, when he hopped to the river and jumped in. In the meantime the other frogs plundered the hive.

—A diabolical murder was committed at Toomsboro, Georgia, August 30. A party of unknown persons at midnight killed Matthew Deason, Sheriff of Wilkinson County, and also a negro woman in his employ, and threw their bodies into a mill-pond near by. The bodies were recovered, and Deason was found to have a gunshot wound in the head, while the remains of the woman gave evidence of having been badly mutilated with a knife.

—A resident of Buffalo, who has been long tormented by an offensive odor about his premises, and against whom the Health Officers had actually commenced a suit for maintaining a nuisance, has just discovered that it is caused by a flow of natural gas in his cellar. The floor of the cellar is the natural rock, and to drain it before a sewer was constructed a hole was drilled through the rock a distance of two feet, when an interstice or cavity was met, into which the water passed. On applying a lighted candle to the hole a blue flame instantly appeared, reaching almost to the ceiling, and the mystery was solved.

—The people of Binghamton have been shocked by the announcement that a small boy, 8 years old, an inmate of the Susquehanna Valley Home, had been found in the street with a block of wood, weighing sixteen pounds, chained and riveted to his neck. The boy said he had escaped from the so-called "Home," in company with another boy, who was similarly chained to a block of wood, and that he had worn the block and chain all summer. The chain was filed off, and the matter is to be investigated.

—Governor Warmoth announces that the Louisiana Levee Company will at once begin the repair of the levees of the State, and that he has appointed General M. Jeff. Thompson, Chief State Engineer, the Commissioner on the part of the State to see that the contract is faithfully executed. The company, which was chartered by the last Legislature, contracts to build 3,000,000 cubic yards of levee the present season, and 6,000,000 cubic yards annually hereafter until the levees are in complete repair, and then to keep them in repair for a period of twenty-one years.

—A new thieving dodge is practised by females who enter cars, and, finding a gentleman sitting alone, ask if the other seat is occupied. The gentleman at once motions her to be seated, when she politely asks him if he won't allow her to sit by the window. Of course this request is also granted, and she becomes seated. Presently she finds that there is not air enough in the car, and requests the gentleman to raise the window. He at once rises to do so, and as he leans over her she picks his pocket or removes his watch, which passes to a male confederate in the next seat behind her.

—The rapid growth of Berlin is viewed by the *National Zeitung* with pride and satisfaction. No continental capital has expanded in the same ratio within the last century. At the outbreak of the great French Revolution, Paris contained 800,000 inhabitants, while Berlin had only about 150,000. The population of Berlin to-day is as large as that of Paris 80 years ago, the rate of increase amounting to nearly 700 per cent, while Paris during the same interval has increased less than 200 per cent. Hitherto the progress of Berlin has been uninterrupted, and has gone on at an increasing ratio, and the *National Zeitung* sees no signs of any check arising.

—A novel case came before a Boston court a few days since. Recently a man died through the mistake of a drug clerk in filling a prescription. His friends raised a fund of $600, which they used in clearing off an encumbrance on the home of the family, and placed the property in trust for the widow and children. The widow demanded the property, to be administered on as the estate of the deceased, and divided. The trustees refused, and the widow brought suit. No precedent for such a case could be found in an American court, but the Judge held that the contributions to the relief of the family of a dead man could not be considered part of the estate of the deceased, and that the contributors had a right to dispose of the sum as they saw fit.

—On the authority of two persons of veracity, a correspondent of the Albany *Journal* tells this: "They saw a wasp riding on a green worm one and a half inches long. How far he had ridden they did not know; but after they saw him, they watched him until he had ridden all of twenty-five feet. Occasionally the worm would stop, lie motionless as though he was dead, when the wasp, after a little, would spur him up, and then the worm would go on. The wasp would keep the worm in as direct a course as he could. After a while the worm stopped, and the wasp dismounted and quickly ran and moved a little stone or piece of ground about two inches from where the worm lay, and then seizing the worm by the head drew it into the hole. Presently the wasp came out, put on the gravel top over the hole, covered the stone over, and seemed to be getting ready to fly, when they killed him, and then dug down about two inches and dug out the worm, who was dead."

POLITICAL.

While one West Virginia paper says C. J. Faulkner is already announced as a candidate for the next Governorship of that State, another supposes that the United States Senate would be more to Mr. Faulkner's taste.

—It is currently reported that ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, has recently received visits from influential Western Democrats anxious to learn if he would accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency. The ex-Governor's answer has not transpired.

—The Mayor of Pittsburgh picks up $30,000 worth of crumbs which falls from the municipal table, and the people are talking about fixing the salary at $10,000 and cutting off all perquisites.

—Ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, who, on the breaking out of the late war, threatened to disinter the bodies of his deceased children and remove them from the polluted soil of Maryland, remained true to the Union, has lately announced that he "is in favor of the constitution and amendments, just as they are, until the people, through their constitutional agents, see fit to change them."

—Ben Butler said in a recent speech: "My enemies tell you that, at the Charleston Convention, I voted fifty-seven times for Jeff. Davis for President. I did it to preserve the Union. They tell you that every time; but they don't tell you that the boat I came away from Charleston on had on board a fugitive slave." Whereupon the New York *Herald* says: "But what became of the fugitive, Benjamin? Was he carried to Boston and set at liberty, or was he taken from a coal-bunker on board the steamer S. S. Spalding in mid-ocean, transferred to the Ben Deford, and carried back to the South and slavery?"

RAILROADS.

The Lancaster (Wis.) *Herald* says: "It is a settled fact that the Galena & Muscoda Railroad will be built. The projectors ask along the route only the right of way. This will be a narrow gauge railroad."

—The St. Peter (Minn.) *Tribune* of Sept. 6, says: "Since the commencement of work on the extension of the Winona & St. Peter Road, west of this place, it has been pushed so vigorously that already the grading is pretty nearly done to the second crossing of the Minnesota River, at Redstone, some three or four miles this side of New Ulm. In two weeks tracklaying will probably be commenced, and continued until it reaches Redstone."

—The McGregor & Southwestern Railroad Company have filed articles of incorporation. The road is to commence at McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa, and run to Kansas City, Missouri.

—An Akron, O., letter to the Cleveland *Herald* says: "The probabilities are that General McClellan will not accept the Presidency of the newly-organized Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company. It is well known that he is superintendent of the docks in New York city, and he thinks that in superintending them there is work enough for a life time of service. If his plans are carried out the docks of New York will in time surpass that of any European city, and he has a pride in superintending and overseeing them. So no matter how much the purchasers of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway may desire the services of the General, he will prefer to remain in New York."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

How "The Farm and Garden" Came into Being—Its Twenty Years of the Agricultural History of the West—The Trans-Missouri Country to Take Part in the Progress of Things in the Coming Twenty Years—The Coming State Fair—An Opportunity to Look Through Egypt—The Champaign County Fair and the Industrial University—Is the Larch Hardy?—Spring Wheat on Sod Land—The Weather—Winter Cider-Making in September.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 9.

On September 7, 1851, the first number of "The Farm and Garden" appeared in the *Democratic Press*, a paper subsequently consolidated with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It might be proper to state that the *Gem of the Prairie* was started as a literary paper by K. K. Jones, of Chicago, then a printer; that this paper and the *Gem* office were sold to Messrs. Scripps & Stewart, and changed to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, as a weekly paper, in opposition to the *Democrat*, then published by Colonel Wentworth. Mr. Scripps subsequently sold his interest in THE TRIBUNE, and, with Governor Bross, started the *Democratic Press*. In a few years the two became one paper, under the editorial management of Mr. Scripps. From the first starting of the *Gem of the Prairie* the writer had been a contributor to its pages, and, later, to THE TRIBUNE and *Democratic Press*. At that period agriculture was beginning to assume new importance. The invention of the steel plow, the reaper and mower, the shovel plows and wire-tooth rakes, and above all, the new impetus given by the new system of railways—all contributed their quota to the new condition of things. The weekly press of Chicago had become a daily, and a thousand new industries began to struggle for a place. It occurred to Messrs. Scripps & Bross that an agricultural department to the paper would meet with approval, and "The Farm and Garden" was given a place. For twenty years, through all the changes of the times, this department has kept on in the even tenor of its way, imparting such information on rural matters as came within its reach. At all times discussing the new conditions and changes with moderation and proper respect for the opinions of others, yet always independent and fearless of the opinions of Mrs. Grundy or the theories of the school men, unless founded on reliable data. The vampyres who feast on the labor of honest industry have been met without fear or favor, and the constant aim has been to educate the rural population—to make them better farmers, better business men, and to place the cultivation of the soil in a position equal to any of the industries. That there has been great progress in these directions all will concede. Whether "The Farm and Garden" has had any share in this consummation is for others to decide; its only claim is that of earnest endeavor in the past, and a determination to continue on in the same direct, onward, and independent course.

Twenty years have brought many remarkable changes in almost all the relations of life. The industries have been reorganized, genius and labor have been better rewarded, and the culture of the soil has become less laborious, and, at the same time, more remunerative. The expenses of the farmer have been largely increased, but, at the same time, his means have kept pace with the new demand, and, on the whole, the progress has been highly satisfactory. No other twenty years in the world's history have brought so many changes in the social condition of civilization as these twenty years; for no other twenty years have had such advantages for a general education. The press and the railroads have been the means, the levers, that have put so many new things in motion. While the common schools have laid the foundation, the press has been the real educator of the people.

In 1850 the population of Chicago was 28,269, while the taxes were $25,270 on a valuation of $7,220,000. The Michigan Central Railroad had just reached Chicago, and immigration was rapidly flowing in. The writer had landed in Chicago in 1836, and has therefore been familiar with its agricultural history for thirty-five years, which, in short, comprises, its most important history. As a work of reference, showing the history of rural improvement and progress, "The Farm and Garden" is, perhaps, the most complete record now extant.

In September, 1851, farm products sold as follows in Chicago:

Beef, per 100 lbs	$4.00	to	$5.00
Pork per 100 lbs	3.50	to	4.25
Butter, per 100 lbs	7.00	to	10.00
Cheese, per 100 lbs	5.00	to	7.00
Flour, superfine, per brl	2.75	to	3.25
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	1.00	to	1.25
Winter wheat, per bu	50	to	65
Spring wheat, per bu	40	to	50
Oats, per bu	18	to	20
Corn, per bu	30	to	35
Flaxseed, per bu	60	to	75
Chickens, each	10	to	15
Eggs, per doz	6	to	8
Wool, per lb	15	to	30

Common lumber was $8 per m., and first clear, $25. Farm labor was then $10 to $12 per month. Beef and pork had been advanced on account of the new demand, caused by immigration and the new winter outlet by rail. A comparison of the prices then and now may be of value to some discontented farmer.

In speaking of the market at that date a city paper says: "The grain market is of course somewhat active at this season of the year; but corn takes the lead by a very wide distance. For instance, the receipts of a single day are 1,697 bushels of wheat, 5,341 bushels of corn, and 5,818 bushels of oats. Beef cattle for city market command $3 to $3.75 per 100 lbs." At the close of December corn ruled 28 to 27 cents, without much change in other farm products.

If we go back to September, '41, we will find the price of corn worse than the above. Beef, $2.00 to $2.50; pork, $3; butter, 10 cts; cheese, 4½ to 6 cts. Since then we have seen many ups and downs in the market, but none of them subject to greater changes than the products of other labor.

What the next twenty years may bring to the cultivators of the soil, is to all a sealed book, whose leaves will unfold one by one; many of them to startle the world by new conditions of culture or market demands. The railroads are opening up new fields of industry, while culture and timber-planting are changing the relative value of locations for certain crops.

Many questions are being settled without the aid of the statesmen or political parties. The great Trans-Missouri region will dispose of the beef and wool question, while the mountain streams and the irrigating ditches will give new value to the mines of silver and iron that lie beyond the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains.

That there will be a steady moving forward, we may rest assured, and he will be the laggard who is not ready for any change in modes of culture or commercial relations. The man who carries the stone in one end of the bag to balance the jug, is likely to break the latter by the careless handling of the former; so it is not always safe to follow precedents, though canonized with time.

"The Farm and Garden" contemplates no new departure, and makes no new promise. It will only use the same endeavor to be of value to the readers of THE TRIBUNE as in the past.

THE STATE FAIR.

In the no distant past the militia-training days and the general muster, or, as it was more commonly called, the general training, were the holidays of the people, when rusticity enjoyed itself. But there came a decadence, and these good old days of gingerbread, sweet cider, and watermelons, and all the glorious pantomime of war, became a matter of history. To fill up this void some aspiring genius bethought him of making a show of big pumpkins, mammoth beets, and other Brobdingnagian growth of the farm, the garden, and the orchard. That was the first conception of our fairs, the infant condition of an institution that has become interwoven with our autumns, and to which high and low, rich and poor, pay their respects, and where the industries show the progress that the year has unfolded. Anon those simple fairs took a higher range, and not only made a show, but became a school of useful knowledge for every person engaged in productive labor. It is also a holiday, when old friends meet and talk over the days that have long since been placed on the record of the memory, and when John and Sally Maria can have a swing, resting lovingly, shoulder to shoulder, symbolic of their future march when they come to fight the battle of life together, and to carve out a new altar, around which may cluster new comers, to make glad the years as they come and go.

Here the farmer may compare the several implements, both new and old, and make his own selections. The stock-man has a similar opportunity, through the whole range of domestic animals. So through each department of the useful and the ornamental. In short, the fair is replete with a thousand useful lessons that no person, connected with any department of life, can afford to forego, for there is something of value to each, that may be treasured up to advantage.

This year the State Fair is to be held at Du Quoin, in the "Basin of Egypt." For this reason we shall expect some new features, for the display of the fine fruits from the orchards of the "Grand Chain" should of itself be an inducement to attend. Any person who has not been in the south part of the State for the past five years, or who has never visited that interesting region, will be surprised at the progress made, not only in farming, but in mining and manufacturing. We all know the effect that large cities have on the adjacent country, but few are prepared to see what effect a large city just over the border of a State may have on the people of the State. For this reason we have lost sight of the influence that is produced by the city of St. Louis on the south part of our State, and especially since the completion of railroads leading directly to it. The holding of the present fair at Du Quoin will give our northern people an opportunity to see Egypt throughout its length and breadth. The fruit farms of the Grand Chain, the forests of the Ohio and Mississippi bottoms, the city of Cairo, and the iron-clad war vessels that are laid up at Mound City; then, the shops that are cutting and preparing the timber of the river forests for all useful purposes, while the coal mines at Du Quoin, the iron works at the Grand Town, and the romantic hills that formed the south shore of the great lake that once filled this basin, and that had its outlet over the limestone walls that formed another Niagara, over which the Mississippi thundered, and which at last cut through the yielding strata and became a navigable stream. All of these cannot fail of interest, and will add new attractions to the present occasion. An officer of the Illinois Central Railroad will be in attendance at the fair grounds, to extend the time of the return tickets, in order to enable parties to visit other parts of Egypt after the fair is closed. This should not be forgotten, for it will be of value to thousands of our people to whom Egypt has been a land almost unknown. The business relations between the north and south part of our State have been mainly transacted through St. Louis; but there is no reason why it should not be done directly. The timber for wagons and agricultural implements comes mainly from the south part of the State, and we send them in return many articles of manufacture; but, in order to do this business direct, we should attend the fair, show what we can do, and enter into more intimate business relations.

The fair grounds are in excellent condition, and will be the most convenient of access of any yet used for the purpose. The walk from the depot at Du Quoin is a short one, and half-hourly trains are also to run for the purpose, while all goods are to be landed on the grounds from a side track, put in for the occasion. The feeding department appears well provided for, while the people of the city say no pains will be spared on their part to make a visit to the fair a pleasant one. That the show will be large there can be no doubt, more especially in the whole department of stock. The fair will be held September 25 to 30, and is to be followed the next week by the St. Louis Fair, which is about eighty miles distant. These are the two great exhibitions of the Northwest, as, following each other, they call together an immense display of the elements that make up a State fair.

THE CHAMPAIGN COUNTY FAIR

begins on Tuesday, September 12. The experiment is to be tested in regard to changing the grounds, from an out-of-the-way place, to the city. In spite of every effort of the managers, this fair has not heretofore proved a success, on account of the distance to reach it. Should the present change meet public expectation, other counties may follow in the direction. Those that have tried the experiment have made a success, and the prospect in this case is highly flattering. The distance from the depot is a short one, by sidewalk or carriage. Next year it is expected that all the fairs along the Illinois Central Railroad will be held in regular order, beginning at Kankakee and closing with Jonesboro. The usual discount on fares is given in this instance over part of the Illinois Central Railroad. The corner-stone of the new university is to be laid on the 19th inst., and our farmers may have an opportunity to see what is doing, to approve of what is satisfactory, and to make such suggestions as may appear proper. Large sums have been expended on buildings, stock and labor for the industrial farm, and now is the time the farmer, that class for whose especial benefit it has been made, should see the work in order to judge of its value. You can attend a large county fair, see the corner-stone laid, and visit the grounds of the Industrial University, all the same week, and at a reduced cost.

IS THE EUROPEAN LARCH A HARDY TREE?

LEMONT, Ill., Sept. 4.

DEAR RURAL: I have noticed in your letters, that are always perused with interest, that you highly recommend the European larch as a timber tree, &c. I saw in Southern Minnesota, last week, some small larch that had been frozen out two winters in succession. How is this? Can not the larch be relied on in that climate? Yours, C.

There are certain conditions that serve to impair the hardiness of all plants, and the larch is not an exception. Last year nearly all of our most hardy conifers suffered seriously much further south than this point. Among these the red cedar, which is a native of the State further north than Chicago, as it grows along the exposed banks of the Desplaines River, was the most seriously injured. The warm rains of September and fore part of October had probably started a new growth, or at least set the sap in active circulation, when the sudden change of temperature, October 17, produced the mischief. While we say this injury was general, yet there were some exceptions. In the nursery the red cedar was seriously injured, say trees from one to six foot; in short, all the sizes appeared to suffer. The arborvitæ, Norway spruce, and Austrian pine were also injured in the nursery. On the lawn and in the evergreen border that covered a space of about three acres, and embraced trees from ten to thirty feet high, not one was injured. These all stood in grass land, and were less affected by the changes of temperature and moisture, and were not stimulated into growth, as were those in cultivated land in the nursery. This is my explanation of the injury that was so widespread in 1870. I therefore see that it is possible that young trees of the larch may be injured in Minnesota, and yet that would not seriously detract from its value for timber-planting. No tree can stand in a wind exposure, when the current is turned to it, or near the corner of a building, as many people have attested to their disappointment. Near Galena I was shown two orchards on one farm. One was a failure, and the other a success. The one was located in the air current, and the other was sheltered. It was found that at this orchard the cold was more intense than at other points, and the house was moved some sixty rods and a new orchard planted. The difference was occasioned by the form of the hills; that changed the current of the wind. Old plants are hardy under certain conditions, and cease to be hardy under others; therefore the term hardy is to be considered relatively only, for our organism is perfectly hardy under all conditions.

A young farmer in Southern Minnesota writes as follows in regard to

SPRING WHEAT ON SOD LAND.

"In the summer of 1868 my brother and I broke thirty seven acres of prairie—good land; broke three or four inches deep, and laid over until the next season; then sowed to wheat, raising about twenty bushels per acre; plowed after harvest three or four inches deep; sowed the next season to wheat, raising about the same amount per acre; plowed again a trifle deeper, and this year the yield can not exceed ten bushels per acre, and is literally full of wild buckwheat. Now I wish to know if trench-plowing now will not eradicate the buckwheat, and raise a crop of wheat another year. Of course there being no rain of consequence from May 6 to June 24, but my impression is firm that if the land had been plowed ten or twelve inches deep last fall the yield of grain would have been fully one-third more. Am I right?"

This is but a fair sample of the farming done in this part of the country, and indeed all through the spring wheat-growing region of Southern Minnesota; and it is nothing but the new prairies brought into cultivation that enables us to raise any wheat for export whatever.

Some tell me that it served the farmers in Illinois just so—three or four crops of wheat, and it was done; and I would like to know if it is so; if so, if trench-plowing and judicious rotation of crops will not bring wheat, year after year, in it? If, and on, I do not want to live here and farm it, but merely ask [illegible].

No doubt that trench-plowing would have been of value; but I suspect that the failure came in part by the decay of the grass roots. The plan of growing spring wheat on old land, or land that has been cropped for several years, has been pretty generally abandoned, unless it may be to follow a corn crop, as this crop fills the soil with an abundance of roots. Usually we get two good crops of wheat on sod land, and a third may be added with trench-plowing; but then the land should be put to clover and timothy grass, and lie in meadow or pasture for two or three years, when it is again ready for wheat. In this way the soil is kept in a mechanical condition adapted to the wheat crop. Land that is filled with the roots of plants can be handled at nearly all seasons without injury, while the same land, when the roots are fully decayed, can only be cultivated when in good condition. This point is too often overlooked. This whole subject has been fully discussed in previous letters, to which reference is made.

THE WEATHER.

Since the 13th of July the drought has been almost continuous in this part of the State. An occasional shower, quite local in extent, is the only redeeming feature. My own premises have been blessed with only one of these. The blue grass is dry as in March and the pastures afford no young growth, and all the stock can get is the dry feed, and soiling is a necessity. The sky is clear, with wind southwest for about five days in the week, and east wind the other two days. On the 6th the wind came from the north, cold and damp, as though from a region of heavy rain fall, and on the 7th a cold north-east wind without a cloud in sight. The late-sown buckwheat is not up, and that sown early in July has made little growth. The early-planted corn is satisfactory, while the late has short ears, the very reverse of the corn crop last season, when the late-planted was the best. Farmers are preparing for winter wheat, but it is difficult to plow on account of the condition of the soil. The hay crop is short, but this will be made up by cutting up the corn, which is now the principle business of the farm. The wells have mostly failed, and well-digging is also in order. The apples are prematurely ripening and dropping from the trees. This is overstocking the market at present with poor fruit, to be followed with a poor supply for winter. One large orchardist is making his

WINTER CIDER

without regard to precedent. He has a cool cellar; the cider is taken from the press, when it has been pressed in sacks made of 24 oz. burlaps, and put into casks in the cellar. The casks are placed on racks on the end. It is allowed to work for two or three days, when it is drawn off and heated to 180 deg., and skimmed, and then returned to the casks and bunged up tight, and kept for winter use. In about three months it will have passed through a low stage of secondary fermentation, and will then be in fine order. None but the sound fruit is used for this purpose, a part of which are sweet apples. Care is had in sorting the fruit, not only as to soundness, but as regards quality. Two and a half to three gallons are thus pressed for cider from a bushel, while the last part of the pressing is put in the vinegar vat. Few people are aware that good cider can be made at this season; but, if the above plan is followed, it will succeed, as I am assured by those who make cider and vinegar the most prominent feature of the orchard.

RURAL.

Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Nixon & Co.'s foundry and iron works, 715 Park avenue, about two-thirds of which, together with many valuable patterns, were destroyed. The loss is partially $25,000. The fire extended to the large malt house of C. Stoppe & Co., and ruined all the rear portion of the latter, together with a large quantity of malt. The loss on stock and building is probably $40,000; insured for $8,000 each in the Washington, Mutual, and Franklin, of St. Louis. Some small buildings adjacent were slightly damaged.

Shortly after 1 o'clock another fire broke out in the extensive bucket factory of Thomas Co., Missouri avenue, between Chestnut avenue and Papin street, which totally destroyed the factory in all covering nearly a whole square of ground. An immense stock of finished work and dressed and raw material was stored in the various buildings, nearly all of which was destroyed. The loss on the building is about $35,000; on stock, $80,000; only insurance ascertained is $15,000, in St. Louis companies. Here, as at the first fire, several adjacent tenement houses were badly damaged.

The total loss by both fires will probably reach $150,000. The insurance on the foundry is as follows: Washington Mutual, St. Louis, $3,000; Cleveland, of Cleveland, $3,000; City Fire, Hartford, $3,000. The insurance on the malt house, stock of buildings is as follows: Germania, Milwaukee, $5,000; German, St. Louis, $5,000; Washington Mutual, St. Louis, $5,500; St. Louis Mutual, $3,000; Jefferson Mutual, St. Louis, $5,000; Franklin, St. Louis, $500. The insurance on the bucket factory is: Jefferson Mutual, St. Louis, $4,000; Washington Mutual, St. Louis, $3,000; St. Louis Mutual, St. Louis, $500; German, Cleveland, $3,000.

WAUKEGAN, Wis., Sept. 9.—The dry-houses attached to Wilson, Darley & Co.'s large tannery works are having their regular monthly burning at this writing, 5 o'clock in the morning. There are saw-mills and barns adjoining, but no danger is apprehended to the main buildings. The damage caused by fire and delay, it is to be rebuilt at once.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 9.—Fires continue in the woods on the Mississippi bank, at Lake Harriet. On the 5th inst., seven families were burned out near Lexington, by fire from the woods. Gen. Dodd's house and barn were burned with all their contents, and John Odium's house and barn, with about seventy tons of prairie hay, were also burned. The fire is still raging.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 9.—A fire which last night destroyed a portion of [illegible] [illegible] about $20,000.

FOREIGN.

France.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Journal de Paris*, of August 29, received to-day, in an article upon the increasing evidences of discouragement which have been shown in the conduct of the Assembly and government, says: "The deplorable struggle lately entered upon between Thiers and the majority has borne its fruits. The union of Liberal and Conservative forces effected last February is dissolved. Revolution and Cæsarism, which are, in reality, one and the same thing, are regaining the ground which they lost. The country is in search of a guidepost, but can find it neither in the government, which no longer follows the majority, nor in the majority, which is afraid of making the former walk in its footsteps. It will seek the guiding hand either on the benches of the Left or of Imperialism. Every one sees the double peril of a demagogic revolution or an imperialist restoration. Every one feels that we are being dragged towards a gulf in which the last *debris* of our public and private fortune, of our social principles, of our morality, and honor, will be swallowed up. Were nothing but intelligent and clear-seeing minds necessary for the salvation of a people, we are well supplied. They are not wanting either on the government benches—particularly at the head of the government—or on the side of the majority; but other qualifications are essential in these troublous times. Resolution, abnegation of self, force of character—in a word, men! Let us away with this barren and profitless contemplation of our woes, which is the sole occupation, just now, of the government, as of the majority of the country itself. Discouragement is a bad schoolmaster. Let some man show himself, either in the Assembly or in the country. Let him have the courage to speak the manly language which great perils put into a great heart, and this nation, if she be not utterly dead, will respond to the call."

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, August 27, referring to the intrigues of Gambetta for political ascendancy, says that he has been surreptitiously stirring up the country to agitate and petition for the immediate dissolution of the National Assembly. The effect of this agitation all through the country seems to have gained the confidence of Faidherbe, and he tendered his resignation.

A significant feature of this is that it is the first step toward the resignation of the whole extreme Left, *en masse*, for it is thus that they hope to force the chamber to dissolution. This step gained, their project is for Gambetta and Faidherbe to come forward as candidates in all the eighty-six departments of France and claim the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the republic on the strength of being elected by a majority of them.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—An interview between Thiers and Prince Gortschakoff has been arranged to take place at Lausanne, in Switzerland.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 8.—*La Patrie* this morning says that Nigra, the Ambassador from Italy to France, was well received yesterday by Thiers, and read a long despatch from the Italian Government. The interview is supposed to have been favorable to the preservation of good feeling between France and Italy.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The forts of three of the four departments surrounding Paris are to be evacuated immediately by the German troops. The Department of Oise is to be occupied until the third of the half milliard indemnity is paid.

Germany.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A prominent citizen of Munich, just arrived here from that city, where he has been on close relations with the heads of the Church parties of Germany, states that the so-called "Church-reform movement" in that country is greatly exaggerated. The congress occurring this month in Munich will result in nothing. It is mainly made up of men who have hitherto had no status in the Catholic Church, and can exert no influence upon the great body of German Catholics, one way or the other. Dollinger declined to attend it, and, furthermore, avowed his want of sympathy with the objects which it seeks. The Professor, who is now living in retirement at his country seat, near Munich, maintains that he is still within the pale of the Catholic Church, and declares he has committed no act to place him in an antagonistic position to her true interests. The Prince Minister of Bavaria, though an anti-infallibilist himself, refuses to countenance any action aiming at Church division. In nearly all the large cities there are many rejectors of the doctrine of infallibility, but in the main they are strongly averse to having the subject, in any way made a State issue. Besides, there is a strong feeling throughout the whole empire that the government cannot, at this juncture, afford to complicate itself in church difficulties. While the great European Catholic countries are undisturbed by any symptoms of Church dissensions, it would be unwise for Germany to become involved, single-handed, in the matter. This would only tend to weaken her politically. The death of the Pope, however, at the present time, would be likely to cause a tremendous Church revolution, not only throughout Germany but nearly all the European Catholic powers.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Cases of cholera in North Germany are diminishing greatly.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day announces the result of the negotiations at Salzburg, as follows:

"Austria and Germany, repudiating aggressive ideas, will unite closely to repel aggression. Germany continues the *Kreuz Zeitung*, is content with Austria to be strong, and her statesmen desire a union with Italy."

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Hon. William H. Seward arrived at Berlin on Thursday.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The conclave at Fulda has determined to take decisive steps against the repressive policy of Dr. Von Muhler, the Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. A joint resolution has been adopted, disregarding his decrees, and to petition the Reichstag and Emperor William for redress. The Bishops are separating.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing August 26, says that the consequences of the war have been so disastrous upon railways that Germany, which heretofore experienced but few railway accidents, now bids fair to outrival the most prolific countries in producing them. The railway Directors think it will be a long time before the damages caused by the war can be repaired.

South America.

CALLAO, Aug. 29.—The government received information, about ten days ago, that conspirators intended to attempt a revolution on the morning of August 16, surprise the palace, and make President Balta prisoner, and that some of the troops had promised to join the revolution. The conspirators were subsequently foiled and were arrested. Among them were two military officers and three prominent citizens. It is not known in whose favor the revolution was to have been attempted. Arms and ammunition have been seized in boxes marked "Telegraph Company." A number of houses of many civilians have been searched for arms.

The inquiry into the collision between the English merchant ship Donald Mackay and the American ship H. S. Sanford has resulted in an agreement that the latter pay the former $3,500.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Commissioner Guerney sails to-day in the China for New York.

The Duchess of St. Albans, only 26 years of age, died in child-bed.

Christiana Edmands, the Brighton poisoner, has been committed on a charge of wilful murder.

Eugenie embarked to-day at Southampton for Spain, where she will remain about two months. Napoleon will in the meantime make his abode at Torquay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The London papers of August 29, received by last night's steamer, have a letter from Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the ballot, in which he expresses his regret for the rejection of the bill by the Lords. He says that the government intend at no distant day to resume the course which it has deliberately adopted, and which the House of Commons and the country have approved.

Italy.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Pope has sent a letter to Thiers congratulating him upon the continuance of his term of office.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Papal journals to-day contain severe criticisms upon Napoleon.

The Alteri Society threatens to burn the Vatican. Precautions have been taken against such a crime, but, in case an attempt should be made and anarchy should ensue, the residence of the Pope will be protected by the flags of foreign Ambassadors.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—King Amadeus has been enthusiastically received at all points during his journey through the provinces.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Gonzales Bravo, the ex-Premier of Spain, died suddenly at Biarritz in comparative poverty.

Don Carlos orders his adherents to avail themselves of the amnesty to return to Spain. Bayonne is crowded with returned refugees.

Persia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Levant Herald* says the deaths at Ta Breez, Persia, still average 200 a day. Christians and Mussulmen who had escaped are camped in the mountains. Business is entirely stopped. The Persian army has been disbanded. Storms and inundations had nearly destroyed the Bazore gardens in the vicinity of Tabraz.

China.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The sub-marine telegraph cable connecting Hong Kong and Shanghae has been broken.

UNIVERSALISM.

Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Universalists of Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Iowa, Sept. 9.—The Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Universalists of Iowa is now in session in this place. The meeting commenced on Thursday afternoon, and will continue until Sunday night. The convention is a representative body, composed of delegates from the various churches in the State, and of the clergymen in regular fellowship. The attendance is not as large as usual this year, owing to an unadvised change in the place of meeting, from Iowa City to Boone, which is in the western part of the State, and away from the main centres of Universalist interest. Local causes, too, operate to make the attendance small, the citizens generally being occupied with business growing out of the county fair, which has been held here this week. Hon. J. G. Thompson, of Eldora, is the presiding officer, and Rev. S. P. Smith, of Osage, is Clerk. Some twelve or fifteen clergymen are in attendance.

The work of Thursday afternoon and Friday was largely preliminary—the appointment of committees, reading reports, &c., and the transaction of the usual routine business of an ecclesiastical gathering. Hon. Thos. Mitchell, of Mitchellville, was chosen as Treasurer of the convention. Public religious services were held as follows: On Thursday night, a sermon by Rev. T. Bollinger, of Oskaloosa; Friday morning, a sermon by Rev. J. P. Smith, of Osage; Friday night, by Rev. J. W. Hanson, of Chicago.

An amusing episode in the proceedings of Friday was created by resolutions offered by Rev. C. P. Nash, of Newton, concerning the too frequent practice in colleges of conferring the Doctorate of Divinity on persons not worthy of the learned title, and protesting against the custom as a farce, &c. The resolutions, after eliciting considerable discussion, was laid on the table. It may be said, in justification of the action of the convention, that no D. D. voted either for or against the resolution. The reason is supposed to be that there were no Doctors of Divinity in the convention.

This morning at 8 o'clock the convention was again in session, the members betraying a commendable desire to despatch business. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. J. Chapman, of Iowa City.

On motion, Rev. B. F. Snook was appointed temporary Sunday School Secretary.

The object of denominational education in connection with the Mitchell Seminary was made the special order for 2 o'clock, missionary work for 3:30 o'clock and Sunday School work at 5 o'clock.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization designated Rev. W. S. Ralph as Preacher of the Occasional Sermon for 1872, and Iowa City as the place of adjournment. Rev. A. J. Chapin and Hon. J. D. Thompson, and L. K. Conger, as delegates to the next general convention in Philadelphia, proceed to introduce certain forms of organization submitted by the general convention. After discussion the convention disposed of the subject by approving and adopting them substantially as presented by L. K. Conger, J. D. Thompson, J. H. Sage and W. W. Merritt were nominated as Trustees of Mitchell Seminary. At 11 o'clock the occasional sermon was delivered by the Rev. G. S. Sage, assisted in the services by the Rev. W. F. Ralph, of Mount Pleasant. The text was Matthew iii, 3: "Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make His paths straight." The discourse was able, vigorous, eloquent, and characteristic—particularly the duty of faithful and persistent action on the part of Universalists to make their form of Christianity the religion of the land. They were pointed straight to constantly working in the Master's vineyard, and working unceasingly to advance the kingdom of His truth. At the close the thanks of the convention were voted to the preacher for his discourse, and requested a copy for publication.

Adjourned until afternoon.

The afternoon session was opened at 2 o'clock with a sermon on [illegible] devoted to the discussion of the [illegible] denominational subject, the report of the Board of Trustees being read by the Secretary, Rev. J. H. Sage. From this report it appears that the Mitchell Seminary, founded through the munificence of Hon. Thomas Mitchell, who donated lands in Mitchellville estimated to be worth from $15,000 to $20,000, is the main hope of the Universalists of the State. The institution is as yet only projected, but it is proposed to erect buildings at once and establish the school. Strong speeches in favor of the school enterprise were made by Rev. J. H. Sage, Sanford, L. C. Conger, Carwell, of Ohio, and others, all urging immediate action.

At the close the report of the Trustees was adopted, and the convention pledged to the support of the school project. An appeal for funds will be made to-morrow. The missionary work was considered in a desultory manner.

Adjourned until after the evening service.

At 7:30 Rev. Miss A. J. Chapin, of Iowa City, the well-known woman preacher among the denomination, delivered a discourse at the Universalist Church. Her text was "Upon this Rock will I build My Church." The following is the outline of the discourse: Jesus is the Rock of Ages on which the Christian Church is founded. Each one of us is an individual, but branches of the One Church. The True Church is invincible. Its members are only the earnest, the faithful, and truly good. Sincerity is the indispensable condition of membership in it. The temple of God which Christ is building, is to be composed of all human souls, and will, in God's own time, be completed. Each soul, all its rough, unsightly corners rounded off, fully moulded and fashioned, and made perfect in love, will have a place in the shining walls. All people are called upon to be co-workers with God in Christ. They are to take their places in the ranks of faithful builders, and are to take care that they build wisely.

The audience, which was large, gave excellent attention, and appeared deeply interested. No doubt some were attracted by the comparative novelty of a woman preacher, but everything was in good taste, and the preaching was evidently enjoyed, even by those who came out of mere curiosity.

To-morrow morning service will be held, and Mr. N. P. Smith set apart to the ministry. There will also be services in the afternoon and evening. Large congregations are looked for, and meetings of much interest.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NOT A SAN DOMINGO CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The presence of Messrs. Wade, Howe, and White, in Boston, last week, led to the belief that the meeting had been arranged to consult in regard to the San Domingo question. Their visit to that city, however, was wholly without prearrangement among the Commissioners. In fact, Mr. Wade was entirely ignorant of the presence of the others in the city. Dr. Howe is superintending the preparation of a large edition of his late report, to which the addition of many letters and documents will be made. Mr. Wade was called to Boston to attend the meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—H. Bindell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Arizona, reports that the affairs of the agency are in a critical condition as regards an outbreak among the reservation. The Pima Indians, by their threats, have caused licensed traders to close up their stores upon the reservation, and threaten to tear down their mills and destroy their goods, because the traders will not pay silver for their wheat, which has never been done on the reservation. He has solicited assistance from Fort McDowell, the nearest military post.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

On receipt of information that the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad is running trains regularly between Attala, Ala., and Meridian, Miss., a distance of 200 miles, the Post Office Department has directed the Postmaster at Chattanooga to send the mails for points on said section by way of Dalton, Rome and Jacksonville, to be transported from the latter point to Attala by stage, the railroad being now closed between Chattanooga and Attala.

THE EMIGRATION REPORT.

Judge Richardson has recently written from Paris to the Secretary of the Treasury, urgently requesting copies of the report on emigration. Consul-General Read expressed a desire to have copies of the report for use and distribution in France. He says that recently he has numerous inquiries on the subject of immigration to our country, and that he could use to great advantage 100 copies. In view of the urgency of the appeal, there has been forwarded to Read nearly all the copies that remained for distribution.

CATACAZY.

The unpleasantness between Secretary Fish and the Russian Minister promises to reach such a point as that the Russian Government will be compelled to recall Catacazy, in order to maintain proper diplomatic relations with this government. It is stated that the Russian Minister is the author of the letters in the New York *Herald* and other papers, personally abusing Fish, and that the latter has conclusive proof of the fact. It is also stated that Catacazy wrote the letter which recently appeared in the *Herald* vindicating himself, and purporting to come from St. Petersburg.

POLITICAL.

Important Business for the Union League Committee—Woman Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—It is expected that business of importance to the Republican party will be brought before the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League, to be held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association has decided to memorialize the State Conventions of every political organization, in behalf of the woman suffrage movement.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 9.—A Woman State Suffrage Convention has been called to meet in this city, October 18 and 19. The Polk County Society met yesterday, and, among other things passed a resolution repudiating the Woodhull and Claflin party.

The Movement Against Tammany.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Tribune* believes it will still require great vigilance, great industry, and unfailing prudence to finish the work of breaking the power of Tammany; but for the first time in many years it now seems clearly possible. The insolent confidence of the rogues seems to be giving way. This is the best encouragement to honest men. There seems to be no doubt as to the course which Peter B. Sweeny intends to pursue concerning that he has had a breach with his Tammany associates, while others declare that this is a ruse simply. Sweeny was one of the principal movers in securing the adoption of the present charter, a year ago. He appears to be said to be equal to that of Tweed or of Hall. He was originally indicted as a defendant in all the allegations in the Foley suit, but subsequently excluded, except so far as he is connected with the present city government as Commissioner of Public Parks, the allegations in regard to ring peculations by means of the New York Printing Company and other concerns of the ring being withdrawn as to him. The injunction order applied to him only as a member of the Board of Apportionment, which is simply commanded to meet and fix the amount to be raised according to law during the year 1871.

The Bolting Movement at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—The gentlemen who represent the Republicans of the county who are opposed to the regular ticket on account of the nomination not being sufficiently representative, and as not being sound on the liquor and Sunday law questions, and who put in nomination an opposition ticket, have had a conference with the Central Committee of the Democratic party of the county, and the result is they have put in nomination a ticket for State Senators, Representatives, and County Commissioners, composed of two Democrats and the remainder Republicans. A general meeting of citizens, without regard to party association, who are opposed to the election of the regular Republican ticket, is called, to be held at the Central Rink, on Saturday evening, September 16.

Matters in New York City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Custom House Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District decided last night to remove Judge Barnard's action in the Foley suit until after next election.

At a large meeting of Germans in the Tenth Ward last evening, the proceedings at the Cooper Institute citizens' meeting and the subsequent action of the Executive Committee were endorsed and resolutions similar to those adopted at the Cooper Institute were enthusiastically passed. Several speakers denounced the "Tammany Hall knaves."

Chairman Cornell, of the Republican State Central Committee, in rejoinder to the reply of Mr. Greeley, reiterates the statement of his former communication; accuses Mr. Greeley of having been placed at the head of the late General Committee by a Tammany trick, and of being responsible for the existing dissensions among the Republicans in this city.

New Nebraska Constitution—Wyoming Legislature.

OMAHA, Sept. 9.—The members of the late Constitutional Convention of Nebraska are addressing the people in different parts of the State in favor of the constitution. Its adoption is considered doubtful.

Reports from Wyoming Territory claim a Republican majority in one branch of the Legislature, which was largely Democratic last year. About one-sixth of the votes cast in Laramie County were by females. The county gives a large Democratic majority.

Mixed Meeting at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of whites and blacks of Claiborne parish was held here to-day. There was great unanimity. All the business houses were closed. The resolutions ignore Federal politics, insist on the most rigorous economy in State expenditures consistent with dignity; the protection of all classes and colors in the free exercise of civil and political rights; the adoption of laws adequate to punish official speculation and malfeasance; the abolition of unnecessary offices; the repeal of the election and printing laws; disown sympathy with any existing political party or clique; rebuke appeals to the prejudices of the past, and call on every parish in the State to meet and appoint delegates to the State Convention.

The Fenton-Conkling Feud at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The fight between the Fenton and Conkling factions has extended itself to Brooklyn, where, at a late meeting of the Republican General Committee, the conclusion was reached that the holders of offices under Democratic authority should not be nominated or supported for any elective office. The *Tribune*, which thinks that this action was aimed at a Fenton man named Bliss, who holds a local office, prints the names of fifty-seven Federal office holders who are members of the Republican General and Grant Central Committee, and says that the consequence of the complexion of committees the anti-Fenton faction had things all its own way.

Ben Butler's Campaign.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Public men from several parts of Massachusetts agree that Butler is making considerable headway in the campaign with the various reform factions. The shrewdest political observers in the State differ widely among themselves as to the result. Some of them predict his nomination by the regular Republican Convention with considerable confidence, while others of them regard it as quite impossible. There is great unanimity, however, in the opinion that even if he succeeds in manipulating the combination through his strikers, and obtaining the nomination, he cannot be elected.

Ramsey County (Minn.) Democratic Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 9.—The Democratic Convention for Ramsey County met to-day, and made the following nominations: Judge of the District Court, Hon. Westcott Wilkin; Treasurer, Col. A. Ulmer; Sheriff, Jas. Grace; Register of Deeds, Jacob Mainzer; County Attorney, Harvey Officer—all old incumbents of their respective offices; Senators, F. R. Delano, Wm. P. Murray; Representatives, D. S. Finney, H. H. Timms, S. F. Burbank, Edmund Rice, and J. H. Grindall.

Welcome for Carl Schurz at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The Germans of Nashville are making preparations to entertain Carl Schurz, and tender him a banquet on his visit here. Both natives and Germans held a meeting to-day, irrespective of party, and made arrangements for his reception, besides appointing a committee to invite the people of the neighboring counties to attend and hear his speech.

Grundy County (Ill.) Republican Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 9.—At the Republican Convention of Grundy County, held to-day, John Anderson was renominated for County Treasurer. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were unanimously instructed to support Hon. Wm. H. Price as candidate for Congress from the Sixth District.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The receipts of the New England Fair at Lowell were $[illegible].

There have been two deaths from yellow fever at Charleston during the last [illegible] hours.

—Over $15,000,000 of the Virginia State debt has been funded to date, being one-third of the whole.

—General Brown, who killed Captain A[illegible] last week, at Memphis, was released on $5,000 bail September 9.

—Henry Cordes, residing near Oakland, while engaged digging a Chinamen's grave, was struck blind dead. He then surrendered himself.

—John H. Martin, son of a prominent banker of Louisville, who was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary for killing Dan Powers, has received a pardon from Governor Leslie.

—John W. Ross, a well-known commission merchant of Peoria, died early on Saturday morning of consumption. His remains will be sent to Washington, Ill., his former home, to be buried by the fraternity.

—[illegible] have filed a suit in the Circuit Court at St. Louis to-day against the North Missouri Railroad Company, for $175,000, claimed by them for lumber and material furnished the company.

—At Elizabeth, N. J., on September 9, in the suit of Mrs. L. Marks, editor of the New York *Herald*, vs. John A. Wilson, or the firm of Wilson & Co., New York, for assault and battery, the Supreme Court awarded $1,000 damages to plaintiff, whose claim was for $10,000.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The weekly bank statement shows that the total assets of the banks have been reduced $2,074,360, against a reduction in the total liabilities of $710,067. The banks now hold in lawful money $7,361,500 above the legal requirements, against $10,600,000 last week. The loss on legal-tenders reflects the drain of currency to the West. The average bank loans of the past week have now run up to the unprecedented amount of $301,904,000. The following are the changes as compared with the previous week: Loans—Increase, $4,[illegible]; Specie—Decrease, $1,889,720; Legal-tenders—Decrease, $1,456,000; Deposits—Decrease, $[illegible]; Circulation—Decrease, $11,267.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong throughout the day. The closing quotations for Pacific Railroad securities were as follows: Central Pacific, 103¼ to 103½; Union Pacific gold bonds, 91½ to 92¼; land grants, 80½; incomes, 84; stock, 30¾ to 31¼.

GOLD

was strong, the sales being from 113⅜ to 113⅜. The clique which is holding so large an amount of gold was extorting from borrowers the following high rates for the use of coin wanted: Monday, 1-16, 3-64, 3-32, ¼, ½, 3-16, ⅜, 7-16 and 7-32 per cent, the rates being paid in the order named. The gold shipments to Europe to-day were $[illegible],000.

MONEY.

The stock brokers paid 3 and 3½ per cent for money this afternoon, 3 having been the ruling rate. Commercial paper is quoted at [illegible] per cent, 8½ being an exceptional rate for choice endorsed short date.

THE STOCK MARKET

was alternately weak and strong during the morning, but after the unfavorable bank statement became heavy, and there was a good many speculative sales as well as sales on the part of some of the smaller holders. Of course, the cliques were buyers.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull and nominal. But a small business would be done, in any event, after the sailing of the steamer, but covering operations in the gold loan market put a stop even to that. Sterling exchange was quoted at 109¼ to 109⅜ for sixty days, and 109¾ to 110 for short sight.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was considerable excitement in the flour market, and, under the favorable Liverpool advices, all grades under $7 were 15c to 20c higher. These prices checked the export demand materially. The market closed a little off.

The wheat market was also animated, the favorable Liverpool advices inducing holders to advance their views materially, but the absence of freight room restricted business greatly. At the close the market was tame, part of the advance being lost with the current demand satisfied.

Corn opened about two cents better, with an active demand; but the advance was lost with a limited inquiry.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ABORTION BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The allusion to the abortion business in Judge Bedford's charge to the grand jury has drawn the attention of the authorities to the matter. Many of the papers refer to the subject of these crimes, especially as they come to light in newspapers in which advertisements of abortionists appear. There are found to be sixty-three such establishments which publicly advertise, and those practitioners, if it be [illegible] [illegible] at once taken to have them rigidly confined.

OFFICIALS TO BE PUNISHED.

In the course of a trial at the General Sessions yesterday, it transpired that certain officials of the courts had been guilty of holding communications with prisoners and witnesses, by means of which the decisions were affected, and the course of justice thereby perverted, whereupon the presiding Judge said he would demand their discharge, and would take steps to have the officials peremptorily dismissed.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Richard Dooley, messenger of the North River Bank, claims to have been robbed on William street, on Wednesday, by three men, of $5,600 in gold certificates he was taking from the Sub-Treasury to the Bank.

EFFECT OF THE INJUNCTION.

Some of the Tammany people think that the injunction will have the effect of leading the city government to the laborers employed by the city government. It is thought the workmen had nothing to say on the subject thus far. If it were that they were affected in the way indicated, it would have been heard from in the papers by this time.

THE ITALIANS

of this city are beginning to show signs of activity in various directions. They have a movement on foot to raise an Italian regiment, and are organizing a society and means of assisting their brethren in want. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held, at which the feeling exercised about the political situation, hence the refusal of Mayor Hall to review their parade, was freely discussed. It was resolved to form a political association to raise a fund to assist their brethren here, and to establish a regular office, and they may afford the members for the service of Tammany. They are a very numerous body in the region of the Five Points, where the proprietors of this organization have already been visited.

ILLINOIS.

Injunction Granted—Templar Excursion—The New State House—Election Blanks—Contract Filed—New Incorporations—A Terrible Drouth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 9.—In the matter of an application for an injunction restraining the city of Springfield from donating to the Springfield Iron Company about $40,000, Judge Zane delivered his opinion this morning, granting the injunction. The opinion is a very lengthy one, and is said to be able and exhaustive.

The Elmwood Commandery of Knights Templar leave here on Tuesday for an excursion to Bloomington.

Mr. Richardson, the contractor for finishing the stone and brick work on the new State House, will commence work Monday. A large lot of cut stone from Joliet is on the ground, and there is still greater amount at the Penitentiary ready for delivery.

The shipping clerk in the office of the Secretary of State has just completed the distribution of election registration blanks to the various County Clerks in the State, for the use of the County Judges in the election [illegible] to the number [illegible].

In accordance with the desire of the Governor that all contracts between officers or trustees of the State institutions and private parties for building or repairing should be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to-day filed a contract made by them for the erection and completion of a school building, a boiler house, and laundry, and also one for steam-heating apparatus for the entire home buildings.

The following articles of incorporation were also filed to-day: The National Land and Navigation Company of America, located at Chicago; capital stock, $300,000, and the De Soto Coal Company of Jackson County, capital stock, $10,000.

The terrible drouth in this section is fearful, and the suffering of men and beasts is dreadful. Not a sprig of green grass for cattle to eat, and not a drop of water to drink, except such as may be brought from the Sangamon River, and this requires so much time and trouble that it is often neglected. So severe is the drouth that cattle are fed on hay and corn cut up from the field, and in our city the water supply is not sustained. In our city nearly every cistern and well is dry, and the Water Works are the only source of supply. It is understood that next week water will be supplied gratis to all the people, as the suffering is so great and general as to demand this action on the part of the city authorities.

Yesterday and to-day the heat has been intense, and the hot winds keep our streets full of thick clouds of blistering dust.

A Woman Robbed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 9.—A man named Hayes, a German, gagged and robbed a farmer's wife, near this city, to-day, while in the absence of her husband, taking $145 from her, and escaped to the city, where he was captured and placed in jail. He will be examined on Monday morning.

Sad Result of a Medical Experiment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 9.—Wm. R. Goodrich, son of Rev. Asel Goodrich, a most excellent and promising young man, and a medical student, stepped into the restaurant of Michael Carroll, located on the public square of this city, this afternoon, and, taking a table, called for a strong cup of coffee, which was immediately brought to him. He drank a part of it, and then laid his head on the table. Soon after this he was asked if he was sick, and replied that he had taken poison, and every other person that he was [illegible]. He sat at the table some minutes after saying this, and then fell from his chair and breathed spasmodically for perhaps five minutes, when he expired. The deceased is known to have been taking, from time to time, aconite, for the purpose of experimenting as to its effects upon the system when in a healthy state, and it is supposed he had this afternoon taken an overdose of the drug. He is the victim of his experiment, and that his death was caused thereby.

MICHIGAN.

Stricken by Paralysis—The Vanderpool Trial—Over a Century.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 9.—This morning, about 8 o'clock, Freeman Norvell, one of the proprietors and editors of the *Free Press*, of this city, was attacked by paralysis, while in his office. Medical aid was at once summoned, and he was removed to his home, where it is now thought he will undoubtedly recover.

The Vanderpool trial will probably close by Monday next, and the case will go to the jury on that day or on Tuesday.

A lady of the name of Phœbe Myers has just died in Reading, in Hillsdale County, at the age of 103 years.

Union Fair at Grand Rapids on Tuesday.

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 9.—The union fair, which commences its exhibition here on Tuesday, promises to be of extraordinary magnitude. There will be extensive county, township, and individual collections, embracing 1,500 varieties of fruit. President Wilder, of Massachusetts, sends 300 varieties of apples. California sends fruit and grain. Fruit is received from North Carolina, Virginia, and other States. The stock of horses and cattle is very large. A. C. Fisk, of Coldwater, will exhibit thirteen horses. Alexander, of Kentucky, will also send three fine horses. Senator Chandler's Percheron stallion promises to be the centre of attraction. Entries can be made up to Wednesday noon. The citizens are determined that there shall be fair play and no imposition.

Martial Law Proposed in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 9.—The citizens of Sebastian County held a meeting the other day, and denounced the report of Ku-Klux in that county. The *Gazette* says the militia are organizing in various portions of the State, and the rumor is that the Governor is expected to call it out and to declare martial law in several counties.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Inventors' Exhibition AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION [illegible]

$28—Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

[illegible]

UTAH.

The Emma Mine Case—Politicians.

A Review of the L[illegible]tion.

Prosecutions for Poly[gamy]

Banks, Railroads, and the Business.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Ut[ah]

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

Bill Stewart, Jim Lyon, Jo Ch[illegible] Hillyer, and "the Committee of California Capitalists" didn't get the Utah Judges, but it is under[stood] they have with a good share of the Emma Mine. After failing to [illegible]

[illegible]

UTAH.

The Emma Mine Case and the Politicians.

A Review of the Late Election.

Prosecutions for Polygamy.

Banks, Railroads, and the Mining Business.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 2.

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

Bill Stewart, Jim Lyon, Jo Chaffee, Judge Hillyer, and "the Committee of Nevada and California Capitalists" didn't get away with the Utah Judges, but it is understood that they have with a good share of the stock of the Emma Mine. After failing to supersede "the corrupt scoundrel" McKean by Tom Fitch, or some other "gentleman of integrity," they proposed the submission of the case to arbitration, supposing the other side would not agree to it, when they could charge with some plausibility that Judge McKean was corruptly in their interest. This trap caught no game, however, as the other side agreed to it without hesitation. That not being precisely what they wanted, they began to [illegible] for a compromise, and within a week they have all left Utah with their carpet-bags, smiling, while the other side looks serious, not to say annoyed. Wherefrom it is surmised that a compromise has been effected, and that the carpet-bags of the retiring crusaders are plethoric with Emma Mine stock. So that this great grab game, which threatened Grant's policy in Utah with defeat, apparently, for a moment, has been eliminated from the seething elements of the Utah problem.

POLITICS.

This problem seems to be ripening favorably, in spite of the blunders of the agents at work on it. We are having a fine exemplification of the force of events; and how the current sometimes flows of itself, not only without human help, but against human resistance. It appears to be impossible to unite the incongruous forces opposed to Brighamism in any sustained political action.

The Liberal party was organized by general convention, held at Corinne, July 16, 1870, on an unequivocal anti-polygamy platform. The regular forces of the Gentiles, and the guerillas and free-lances as well, were marshalled without difficulty on this platform, but there was little discipline possible—everybody knew too much to follow, and too little to lead—and it was hard work to keep open mutiny from breaking out along the line when it came to the question of leadership. The rebellious Mormons, supposed followers of Godbe and Harrison, didn't like the platform, and so they stood aloof. Governments had no right, they maintained, to regulate the relations of the sexes; it should be left to the choice of the persons individually concerned. If polygamy in Utah was to be attacked at all, it should be by "reason." If, then, they had proceeded to attack it by "reason," no fault would have been found, because their votes never numbered one-fourth of a thousand, and would only have slightly swelled a trifling minority at best; but to this day they have never done so, and this year they have rather taken up its defence. But of that anon. Election came, after a spirited canvass of two or three weeks, and we polled 1,500 votes, including those cast by mining camps where the Mormons would not establish voting precincts.

Another year came round and is now nearly gone. It brought a few thousand adventurers from different quarters who had heard of the Emma Mine, and were consumed by the desire to become suddenly rich regardless of expense or wear and tear. A large division of this crew appears to have taken its cue from Stewart and Fitch, for they also stood aloof from our politics entirely, or threw their influence, such as it was, with the Mormons. Stewart took occasion, at a reception given him as Senator in Salt Lake, to give in his adhesion, practically, to Brighamism. Fitch went up to the Tabernacle on the Fourth of July, and, while professing to disapprove of polygamy, managed to [illegible] and condemned [illegible] who are trying to set bounds to it.

That day in Salt Lake (the 4th) is worthy of a word in passing. The Gentiles first asked permission to be "the yaller dog" under Brigham's wagon on that occasion. They were cruelly snubbed, and then went to work and got up a very creditable celebration of their own. The Mormons, encouraged by the substantial adhesion of Stewart and Fitch, determined to parade a corps of the Nauvoo Legion, although that disloyal and illegal organization had been disbanded last fall by the Governor, and on its refusing to recognize the Governor's authority the question at issue was got into the courts, where it was and is still pending. Governor Woods was obliged to call on Colonel De Trobriand, commanding at Camp Douglas, to enforce his authority, and the Mormons only gave it up when the Colonel told them that if they persisted he would disperse them at all hazards. Had a collision occurred, then, it would have stuck close to Senator Stewart as long as he lived.

The Liberal Executive Committee assembled about this time to prepare for the approaching political campaign. Having grown wiser than the body which created them within the year, at least in their own conceit, they issued an address to the people which was silent as to polygamy. Then came the District Convention of Salt Lake, Tooele, and Summit Counties, and followed suit. All to catch the Godbeites. Please have an eye to the afterclap.

The leading Godbeites appeared at this convention and took an active part in its proceedings. They had also been very prominent in what was called the Gentile celebration of Independence Day, which, together with Mr. Godbe's large ownership in the Tribune of Salt Lake, professed Liberal organ, gave Tom Fitch occasion to say in the Tabernacle that he didn't propose to act with a party led by one who had gone back on everything Mormon but polygamy. That was a bad body blow, but it was returned as "foul" at the time. The Godbeites were supposed to have concluded that polygamy was wrong, and to be moving heaven and earth to get out of it honorably. But what a mistake!

Soon came a ratification meeting, and had you been at this gathering of the clans, and known the chiefs, you would not have been surprised at what followed. Governor Woods was President of the meeting, supported by Colonel Warren, late of the Confederate army, as Vice President. The speakers embraced a Catholic Irishman, whose whole being revolts at the idea of an American Pope and hierarchy preaching and practising the vices of the Grand Turk; a Union General, or what remains of one, who can fight better than he can talk,—whose talk indeed bristles with fight; a polygamist, ten years older in that sin than the "revelation" commanding its practice, and now in high old rebellion against Brigham; and one unmistakable lunatic. The clans were more motley, if possible, in their composition. Judge Toohey, the Catholic Irishman aforesaid, of Corinne, was the sensation of the evening. Following is a specimen of his style, to-wit:

"There is no such thing as a polygamic religion. No religion in America has any polygamy in it. I might as well go into a pig-pen and take the morality of swine and call it religion. Out here in Cottonwood the sinners have a name for polygamy, which is the true name, but not to be repeated here—they have a just conception of polygamy, and they agree with me that it must be rooted out of this Territory." "The priesthood of Utah," he continued, "is not the priesthood of Jehovah, but the priesthood of the robber; not a priesthood for the good of the people, but a priesthood which builds palaces, every stone of which is stained with the blood of the innocent, and wet with the tears of widows and orphans."

Kelsey, the polygamist, was called for, and upon denouncing Judge Toohey's speech, and saying that he (Kelsey) was a polygamist and not ashamed of it, he was hissed down, and would have been turned out but for Governor Woods, who exerted himself successfully to stay the rising storm.

Thus was the bubble pricked. The chiefs retired, glaring, each to his corner, and the clans scattered. The Godbeites cried in full pack, "Hands off! Polygamy may be right and it may be wrong, but it musn't be touched. It is taught in your Bible, we [illegible] it in our Sunday Schools, and if it isn't a man's constitutional right to live in open adultery with all the women he wants to, provided they are agreeable to it, what constitutional right has he? At all events, don't touch it; let it alone, and public opinion will soon strangle it." "Good dogs!" said Brigham. "Aren't we?" chimed Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart. "Let them touch a hair of your hoary head, Brother Brigham, and our last drop of blood is yours."

And now the Gentiles of Utah did cease to hope anything from the little band of hair-splitting lunatics called Godbeites, who for a year or two have imagined they were proving their claim to the leadership of mankind by bunting their heads against everything that has received the sanction of human experience.

This astounding new departure of theirs [illegible] in the fall summer of 1871. [illegible] left the Gentiles of Salt Lake without an organ, and so the Corinne Journal, a stripling of three months, was taken there and called the Salt Lake Review. It immediately began bull-ragging and slang-whanging the saintly polygamists, "reformed" and otherwise, in a manner very painful to [illegible].

The election came on in the fulness of time, and I suppose we polled about 1,500 votes, no more, mark it, than last year, when the Godbeites didn't favor us with their presence, and when there weren't so many Gentiles in the Territory as this year by a [illegible]. So much for a sacrifice of principle for votes. So much for enlisting deserters from the enemy. Deserted in turn, and in the crisis of battle. So much for a professed opposition to polygamy by men who yet cling to it—by men who live with several women, each of whom they [illegible] in decency live with nor in honor get rid of. This is the afterclap I referred to. The attempt to yoke the Gentiles and Godbeites made a farce of the campaign. Only [illegible] were the old colors displayed. [illegible] convention at that place readopted the original anti-polygamy platform, and [illegible] all compromises with the great [illegible] which Mormonism is confessedly [illegible].

[illegible] all this tomfooling, the election [illegible]. The idea of less than [illegible] trying to make headway at the [illegible] against Brighamism, which possesses [illegible], has outlawed free voting, and [illegible] the pick of its elders [illegible] as many [illegible] it wants to, is absurd, though we [illegible] having sometimes entertained it. [illegible] "The Colfax carpet-baggers," as he [illegible] dubbed the Federal officers, [illegible] have had better luck. Allowing the [illegible] the political hopper to grind as it might, they have quietly stuck to their work. They have substantially granted the courts from Mormon control, and with the Gentiles flocking in the [illegible] making it unhealthy for the Church to assassinate obnoxious people, the wives of Utah are beginning to raise their long-bowed heads. One named Hawkins has complained that her liege lord brought home a woman a few years ago, and still later, a second, with both of whom he lived as man and wife right under her nose, after failing by the most brutal violence to thrust her out of the house. The villain is in the clutches of the proper officers, and is to be prosecuted under the Territorial statute, which provides twenty years' imprisonment for adultery, and prohibits complaint except from husband or wife. That, you see, was to close us out, but how it does close them in! The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine. The Mormons, in this dilemma, appear to think the courts won't dare to pronounce this offence adultery, although Christ did, and the laws do, because it was or is committed in the name of religion! Perhaps not many prosecutions of this kind will follow—perhaps there will. Under another clause of the same law a person may be severely punished for lascivious conduct. And that is what keeping four or five women in one house, and having children by them, seems a good deal like to a decent man or woman.

Added to these things, Bill Hickman, the notorious Danite Captain, has given himself up to the officers of justice, thinking himself safer in Camp Douglas than at large. He has lived in constant fear of assassination by Church order for years, and is tired of it. Now, it is supposed, he is willing to endeavor to atone in some measure for his crimes by open confession. Two or three other Danite desperadoes were taken with him, and there is a shoal more of them. Should they make statements damaging to the Church, it may be cried down as an attempt on the part of the thorough villains to lighten the punishment of their own crimes by packing the blame on some one else. But it will be hard to cry down the same damning story in the mouths of numerous witnesses, corroborated, morally, by the notorious fact that countless secret murders have been committed in Utah, always of Gentiles or Mormons who refused to "obey counsel," and that no effort was ever made by the Mormon authorities, ecclesiastical or civil, to trace the murderers.

Two years ago I wrote you, after a close study of things in Utah, that, in my judgment, the best way to reach and break down Mormonism, in its political character, was to confront its head chiefs with their undoubted crimes, including the Mountain Meadow massacre, one of the darkest on record. It could not be done then; it never could until now, because there were few but Mormons in the country, and all power was in their hands. Now it is different, and the victims of their crimes, of both sexes, are beginning to get courage to rise up against them. If it goes on it will corner them. They can't be so hopelessly demented and deluded as to attempt seriously to resist the Federal authority. The chiefs can't afford to face their crimes if brought unmistakably home to them on unimpeachable evidence. They can't reform any of them. Mormonism, if once taken into the system, taints the blood. The Mormons, high and low, are the veriest trash on earth, and everybody who comes in contact with them finds them so unless it is to his interest not to. It is their religion to wrong the Gentile in any way they can with impunity. Talk about what they have done for the country! Sweep them out, as with a broom, to the last baby; remand Utah to its primitive state, and it will be worth ten-fold to the country what it is now. Why, it is as truly to-day a penal or convict colony of Great Britain as every any part of Australia or New Zealand was. If tilling the ground and creating material wealth is a virtue, one-fourth the number of white people have done twice as much in that line in either of the surrounding communities in ten years as the Mormons have in twenty-four.

Let them get out. There isn't room on this continent for Asia and America both. If pressed to the wall, Asia will leave. And it is likely to be done, in spite of time-servers and tricksters, knaves, idiots, and lunatics. Brigham may go to the Sandwich Islands with the ringleaders, and the mass of fools follow as they can, and God grant they may all go, he, she, and it. Sustain the courts, pay their expenses, and something has got to go somewhere soon. The strain is too great. And whoever thinks it will be Mormonism counts without his host. It may flee, but it won't give up, not a jot nor a tittle. Fail to sustain the courts, recall "the troublesome Federal officers," consolidate Utah and Nevada, or adopt any of the other nostrums for curing the evil, and you will but give it new life. The joining of Utah and Nevada in one State, if it were possible, would soon precipitate war. You put 40,000 Americans beneath the heel of 90,000 Mormons, and they will fight. If you don't believe it, try it. A crisis in Utah affairs is approaching, in my opinion. What wants to be done is to simply and rigidly enforce the laws; that, and that only.

BANKS AND RAILROADS.

Meanwhile, they are branching out. Brigham has gone into banking. Hooper, Eldredge & Co.'s Bank of Salt Lake has been made "The Bank of Deseret," with Brigham for President, and the good boys all round the table. They are building a railroad from Salt Lake to Provo, and projecting another from Ogden, through Cache Valley, to Soda Springs. They are likely to get the first done this fall, to all appearance. The other, not commenced yet, and promising nothing, financially, but only for the present a contrivance to isolate the Gentile town of Corinne from the Saints in that section, will doubtless be completed some time; and it is so written. The steamboat on Salt Lake is temporarily laid up for want of business, and the steam-wagon from California has gone home. The steamer was designed to pick up business with the southwestern shore of the lake, and to provide overland tourists with the means of traversing that strange sea. For the first, the mines of that section, about which such a lusty crowing has been kept up, are either not yet opened, or else have opened and shut again, or else they are neither one nor the other, nor yet what they have been held to be. For the second, it wants another boat and a piece of railroad, 25 miles long, from the southern landing to Salt Lake City, when the lake would become part of the tourist's overland trip, keeping him only a few hours longer en route, but amply repaying that in the novel experience afforded.

MINES AND MINING.

And, by the way, it is rather against the Utah mines, so-called, that out of the hundreds of croppings discovered, it would be hard to find tens that are not for sale. Men hunt them to sell, men buy them to sell again. In a late tour through the mining districts I heard of but one person or firm that was not on the sell. And you never heard of such fancy prices. A hole twenty feet deep, with any showing of ore at all, is held at from $20,000 to $250,000, according to the cheek of the owner. And, mark, he will neither work it nor allow you to. He is afraid it will pinch out. I suppose some few mines have been found and opened that are paying, but there is no telling. To be sure, 14,000 to 15,000 tons of ore have been sent off to date, last year and this, and about 12,000 tons of base bullion. But four-fifths of the ore was from the Emma mine, and, while there are at least a dozen furnaces of three to five tons capacity per day, the shipments prove that they are not doing well—that they are not doing much of anything. Twelve hundred tons ought to be run out by the furnaces erected in thirty days. But it counts all that has ever been run out in the Territory, and there is no knowing how much of that has been done at a loss for the sake of backing up a selling speculation. In short, mining is not yet in a very healthy state, whether it ever becomes so or not.

IN GENERAL.

Salt Lake City is improving some under the rush and fever. The buildings so far put up are lath and plaster concerns, and not of much account, however. The season has been very dry; Salt Lake has fallen a foot or more, yet the crops are harvested, and were scarcely ever better. Certainly so much ground was never cropped before in one year. One realizes, in such a season, the value of a stream of fine, fresh water. Salt Lake has got to resort to some other supply than City Creek, if she is to be a great town. Water is very scarce there this summer, either for irrigation or anything else. Some standard trees are dying for want of it, and many families are sorely pushed to get enough to use. But they can bring in the Cottonwood, and even the Jordan, if necessary.

DOUGLAS.

THE EVANS EMBEZZLEMENT.

Governor Geary and Attorney General Brewster Interviewed.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of Wednesday contains a report of an interview with Governor Geary and Attorney General Brewster with regard to the allegations in the case of State Agent Evans.

The Governor declined making any answers to the charges that have been alleged against him, or to permit any explanations to be made as coming from him. He was content, he said, to "await the vindication of time." In answer to the suggestion that the matter should be made clear to the understanding of the public, the Governor said: "The settlement of the case has been transferred to Dauphin County, and all the facts will undoubtedly be elicited during the trial. The people of the Commonwealth will then be able to judge for themselves better than they could from hearing an *ex parte* statement." The interviewer remarking that there might be "some incidental circumstances that will not be brought to light that will have an important bearing on the case," the Governor replied, "I am aware of that fact, and it is, therefore, my intention to demand an investigation by the General Assembly, at its next session. There is no doubt that the whole truth will then be elicited."

Attorney General Brewster, was more communicative. The Governor, he said, "thus far preserved a dignified silence amidst the most foul and unjust persecutions to which any man was ever subjected." Before fairly entering upon the Evans affair, there was some conversation about the alleged abuse of the pardoning power. Mr. Brewster remarked that it would hardly be credited, but is yet simple truth, that the whole of the recent attack upon the Governor had been instigated by his refusal to grant a certain pardon, his late deputy having taken occasion to press the application.

In this connection Mr. B. said: "The idea of the public that they have been benefited by the recent publications of Deputy Attorney General McClure is just as great a mistake as to suppose his motive was their good."

Coming to the case of State Agent Evans, and in reply to the statement that the Governor had endorsed the warrants on the National Treasury, the Attorney General said: "For some days many respectable persons swallowed that libel, which was circulated by that young gentleman who 'unearthed the fraud.' He got them all to believe that the Governor had indorsed many warrants and delivered them to Evans. The fact is now admitted that the Governor's hand never touched but one of these warrants, and that paper he bodily delivered into our Treasury."

In reference to the delay in bringing the State Agent to account, Mr. Brewster said that four days before Mr. McClure's publication, in a Philadelphia paper, the Governor had called his (the Attorney General's) attention to the subject, and required his "speedy and earnest attention" to it. "From that date," continued Mr. B., "to the present, here at Harrisburg and in Washington, I have devoted myself, with all the energy I could command, to this subject. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have both been prompt, zealous, and active in the discharge of their duties. Some, if not all of us, have travelled many hundreds of miles, at times at night, and in ill health. The State Treasurer and myself both have attended our last conference at serious risk, and we have endeavored to keep our eyes steadily upon our duty. During all this time we have all been hounded by the press. But neither the Auditor General nor the State Treasurer nor myself have suffered ourselves to be delayed by any of this barking at our heels. At the proper time, our record will be made up. Until that time no pack of libellers can move us. The people of the State understand that it is not the Governor's duty to settle an account against an agent. He cannot write down that any Collector owes the State a dollar, and expect his declaration to amount to anything. The Auditor General is the exclusive judge in these cases. When he settles an account against a debtor, and the State Treasurer approves, if it is not paid, the claim passes to the Attorney General for collection. The Governor has no more, therefore, to do with the settlement of Evans' account than the President of the United States."

As to the rumor about the agreement to divide the "commission" on the claims allowed by the government, Mr. Brewster said that "No public officer can proceed upon a rumor. If any man, in or out of this State, has a direct charge to make of crime, let him do the manly duty of a citizen. Let him go before a magistrate and make affidavit of that which he knoweth, and let the magistrate issue his warrant. * * * The man who says that he knows that I have committed a high official crime, and in the same breath proclaims that he will not go before a magistrate and make the charge under oath, should distinctly understand that the true men of the world will place him in one of two classes—first, that of a liar who has coined a slander to which he dare not be sworn; or, second, a traitor to the State, who compounds a crime which strikes at the very root of her prosperity. In either event he is utterly unworthy of belief."

Replying to the question, whether the Governor had interfered in the matter, Mr. Brewster said: "On the contrary, when I first told him of my intention to issue a warrant, he told me to do my duty."

THE ANTI-TAMMANY WAR.

Temporary Injunction Granted against Tweed, Connolly & Co.—The First Victory for the People—Success of John Foley's Raid—The Ring Restrained from Issuing More Bonds, or Paying More Money to Tammany Corporations.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 8.

The first overt movement of the people against the Ring resulted yesterday in a success so sudden and complete as to lead many to imagine that our corrupt rulers had voluntarily abandoned the outposts of their position in order to gain time to perfect some new scheme of villany for the effectual suppression of the movement which so persistently refuses to "blow over." The injunction granted yesterday, on the application of John Foley, confines the city authorities within the limits of the Two Per Cent act, which they have glaringly violated, restrains the Comptroller from issuing more city or county bonds, and prohibits the payment of any further sums to the New York Printing Company, and other Ring close corporations. On Monday next the Corporation Counsel is summoned to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. What arguments, secret and open, will be brought to bear in the meantime upon Judge Barnard, it is impossible to say; but if he displays the same prompt judicial firmness on that occasion that characterized him yesterday, the Ring will be shorn of half its nefarious power.

The public excitement in regard to the suit of Mr. Foley against the Ring continued yesterday unabated. It was the chief topic of conversation wherever business men met; and although until the decision of Judge Barnard, opinions as to the result of Mr. Foley's suit differed considerably, there was but one wish expressed, and that was that the relief asked for the oppressed people of this city and county might be granted. The Supreme Court chambers were crowded with a throng of attentive and interested observers, mostly members of the legal profession, who waited patiently until the unimportant motions which preceded the Foley case were disposed of, and listened with almost breathless anxiety to the clear, terse and pointed address of ex-Judge George C. Barrett, who made the application on behalf of Mr. Foley, exposing more fully than had before been done the acts of fraud and corruption practiced by the members of the Ring. And when, at the close of his address, Judge Barnard uttered the words, "You are entitled to this order, sir; I will grant the injunction," the excitement which had hitherto been under control, burst forth in prolonged applause.

THE INJUNCTION DEFINED.

1. That the said defendant, the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, be restrained and enjoined from raising by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation in the city and county of New York, in the year 1871, any amount of money whatever, for any purpose whatever, except said amount shall first be fixed and directed to be raised by the Board of Apportionment mentioned in the third section of the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to make provision for the local government of the city and County of New York," passed April 19, 1871, and be set apart and proportioned as therein provided.

2. That the said defendants Hall, Connolly, and Tweed, be commanded and enjoined to meet as a Board of Apportionment as required by the terms of the third section of said statute, and to fix the amount to be raised as in the first section of said statute provided, and to set apart so much of said sum to be raised by tax in the year 1871 as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on the bonds and stocks of said city and county, which shall become due and payable from taxation in 1871, and for the payment of so much of the principal of said bonds and stocks as may become due and payable from taxation within said year, and also so much as may be necessary to pay the proportion of the State tax to be paid by the city and county of New York in said year, and to apportion the remainder thereof among and set apart to the various departments and purposes of the City and County Governments of the city and county of New York for the year 1871.

3. That the said Board of Supervisors be restrained and enjoined from auditing or ordering to be paid claims against the county of New York to a greater amount than the sum which shall be set apart by the said Board of Apportionment during the year 1871 for the purpose of said county, or the government thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the third section of said statute.

4. That the defendant, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the city of New York, and its various members, officers, agents, and departments, be restrained and enjoined from incurring any expense, whether the object of the expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made by the said Board of Apportionment covering such expense; and from auditing or ordering to be paid claims against the city to a greater amount than the sums which shall be set apart by the said Board of Apportionment during the year 1871, for the purposes of the said city, or the government thereof during said year, in accordance with the provisions of the third section of said statute.

5. That the defendant Connolly, as Comptroller of the said city and county, be restrained and enjoined from paying any claims against the city or county of New York, unless the same shall have been first audited as required by law, and also from paying any such claims in excess of the amounts set apart for such purposes by the said Board of Apportionment, and from paying or issuing any bonds or raising any money for the purpose of paying any claims, accounts, debts, or bills contracted with or incurred by the New York Transcript Association, the New York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, and the New York *Leader* Association, or any or either of them, or any person or persons for or in behalf of, or for or in behalf of any or either of them, for work, or printing, or advertising, done or claimed to be done by them, or either of them, or goods sold and delivered by them, or either of them, to or for the said city or county of New York, or to or for any department or purpose of the government of said city or county.

6. That said defendant Connolly be further restrained and enjoined from raising as Comptroller, by any means whatever, during the year 1871, in the name or on the credit, or on behalf of the County of New York, or the Board of Supervisors of said county, or in the name or on the credit, or on behalf of the city of New York, or the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said city, any sum or sums of money for paying or providing for the payment of the expenses of the governments of the city and county of New York, or any department or purpose of said city or county, for the year 1871.

And that the plaintiff may have such other or further relief as may be just and equitable.

ROBERT H. STRAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

City and County of New York, ss.:

John Foley, being duly sworn, says that he is the plaintiff in this action; that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true. JOHN FOLEY.

Sworn to before me, this 6th day of September, 1871.

J. B. NONES, Notary Public, New York City.

THE AFFIDAVIT.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—John Foley vs. Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, A. Oakey Hall, Richard B. Connolly, William M. Tweed, and Peter B. Sweeny.—Affidavit.

City and County of New York, ss.—John Foley, the above-named plaintiff, being duly sworn, says that he has read the complaint in this action, and that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to them he believes it to be true. And deponent further says that the source of his knowledge of the facts set forth in said complaint, and the grounds of his belief, are the several statutes in said complaint mentioned, the official report of the defendant Connolly, official documents on file in the office of said Connolly, and the official reports of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of said county, and of the Common Council of said city, the official messages of the defendant Hall to the defendants, the Board of Supervisors, and the Common Council, and the proceedings of the defendants Hall, Tweed, Connolly and Sweeney, as a Board of Apportionment, all of which statutes and official reports have been read and examined by deponent. JOHN FOLEY.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of September, 1871. J. B. NONES, Notary Public, New York.

THE ORDER.

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held in Chambers, at the Court House, in the city of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1871. Present, the Hon. George G. Barnard, Justice. John Foley against the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, A. Oakey Hall, Richard B. Connolly, William M. Tweed, and Peter B. Sweeney. Injunction order. It appearing satisfactory to me, by the verified complaint and accompanying affidavit in this action, that sufficient grounds for injunction exist,

It is ordered that the defendant, the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, be and hereby is restrained and enjoined from raising by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation in the city and county of New York in the year 1871, any amount of money whatever, for any purpose whatever, except said amount shall first be fixed and directed to be raised by the Board of Apportionment mentioned in the third section of the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to make provision for the local government of the city and county of New York," passed April 19, 1871, and be set apart and apportioned as therein provided.

And it is further ordered that the defendants, A. Oakey Hall, Richard B. Connolly, William M. Tweed, and Peter B. Sweeney, be and they are hereby commanded and enjoined to meet as a Board of Apportionment, as required by the forms of the third section of the said statute, and to fix the amount to be raised, as in the first section of said act provided, and to set apart so much of said sum to be raised by tax in the year 1871, as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on the bonds and stocks of the city and county of New York, which shall become due and payable from taxation in the year 1871, and for the payment of so much of the principal of said bonds and stocks as may become due and payable from taxation within said year, and also as much as may be necessary to pay the proportion of the State tax to be paid by the city and county of New York in said year, and to apportion the remainder thereof among and set apart to the various departments and purposes of the city and county governments of the city and County of New York, for the year 1871.

And it is further ordered that the said defendant, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, be, and it hereby is, restrained and enjoined from auditing or ordering to be paid, claims against the county of New York to a greater amount than the sum which shall be set apart by the aforesaid Board of Apportionment, during the year 1871, for the purposes of the said county, or the government thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the third section of said statute.

And it is further ordered that the defendant, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, and its various officers, agents, and departments, be, and they hereby are, restrained and enjoined from incurring any expense, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council of said city, or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made by the aforesaid Board of Apportionment, covering such expense, and from auditing or ordering to be paid claims against the city to a greater amount than the sums which shall be set apart by the Board of Apportionment, during the year 1871, for the purposes of the said city, or the government thereof, during said year, in accordance with the provisions of said third section of said statute.

And it is further ordered that the defendant, Connolly, as Comptroller of the city and county of New York, be and he hereby is restrained and enjoined from paying any claims against either the city or county of New York, unless the same shall have been first audited as required by law, and from paying any such claims in excess of the amounts set apart for such purposes by the aforesaid Board of Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of the third section of said statute, and from paying or issuing any bonds or raising any money for the purpose of paying any claims, accounts, debts, or bills contracted with or incurred by the New York Transcript Association, the New York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, and the New York *Leader* Association, or any or either of them, or any person or persons for or in behalf of them or for or in behalf of any or either of them, for work or printing, or advertising done or claimed to be done by them or either of them, or goods sold and delivered by them or either of them, to or for the city or county of New York, or to or for any department or purpose of the government of said city or county.

And it is further ordered that the defendant, Richard B. Connolly, be and he hereby is restrained and enjoined from raising, as Comptroller, by any means whatever, during the year 1871, in the name, or on the credit, or on behalf of the county of New York, or the Board of Supervisors of said county, or in the name, or on the credit, or on behalf of the city of New York, or the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city, any sum or sums of money for paying or providing for the payment of the expenses of the government of the city and county of New York, or any department or purpose of said city or county, for the year 1871.

And it is hereby declared that nothing herein contained is intended to or does enjoin the payment by the defendant Connolly from out of the funds lawfully in his hands, for such purpose, of the wages or dues of the laboring men employed by the city and county in any of their departments or upon any of the public works.

And let the said defendants or their attorneys show cause before me on the 11th day of September, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the chambers of this court in the Court House in the city of New York, why the foregoing order, or some order to be made of like purport and effect, should not be continued in full force and effect until the final judgment and decree in this suit; and until the order is made or modified let the same be in full force and effect.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, J. S. C.

THE GREELEY PROGRESS.

His Modest Little Speech at Whitewater, Wisconsin—He is in the Hands of His Countrymen.

From a Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN: I am among you simply for recreation and in fulfilment of some lecture engagements. I am pleased to see you all, and am deeply gratified at this evidence of your good feeling toward me. Some of my friends at the East have said that I am an unsuccessful politician, in that I have on several occasions been defeated for public office. It is very true that I have been defeated, but I cannot say that I very deeply regret it. I am satisfied with my lot at present, and shall be perfectly content with what Providence sends me in the future. If it shall please my countrymen to advance me to any place of profit and honor, I will accept it for the good of my country, the need to reform many evils into which we have fallen. We are becoming too reckless in our administration of the government. We are making innovations, and breaking into time-honored customs in a way that bodes no good to our continued prosperity."

INDIANA.

Another Victim of the New Haven Explosion—Set at Liberty—Clerical Call.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Sept. 9.—One more of the New Haven explosion victims is not expected to live until morning. His name is Sherman Lewis. He has had a high fever and has been deranged since the hour of the explosion.

Brown, the horse-doctor, who administered medicine to three children, one here, one of whom died from the effects thereof, has been set at liberty, the evidence not being sufficient to hold him for a criminal offense.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, of the First Presbyterian Church, in this city, has received a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. He accepts the offer, and will make the change in a few weeks. He is considered one of the leading ministers of that denomination in the country, and his acceptance of the call is much regretted by his many friends and admirers. It is understood an effort is being made to retain him here.

Statement by Governor Harvey Respecting Kansas Lands.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 9.—A number of Eastern papers have been publishing a statement about Kansas which has called forth the following letter from Governor Harvey:

[illegible]

(Signed) JAMES M. HARVEY.

Cigarmakers' International Union.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The Cigarmakers International Union to-day elected the following officers: President, Edwin Johnson, of Baltimore; [illegible] Peter Cady, [illegible] Joseph Sterrille, of Omaha.

A proposition to make the union a benefit association was lost.

The constitution was amended by erasing the word "white," thus doing away with color distinction in the membership.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 9.

The close of the week has brought a considerable change in the appearance of the money market, and also of the aspects of speculation in stocks, grain, etc. The New York bank statement is apparently quite unfavorable to a continuance of the ease in money; consequently stocks are considerably lower than a day or two ago. Compared to the prices of this day a week ago, Rock Island and Northwestern have declined 1 per cent lower, and St. Paul has declined 7 per cent on the common stock and 8 per cent on the preferred stock. There are, however, some indications of manipulation in the unfavorable bank statement in New York to-day, as there seems no legitimate cause for so large an increase of loans as $4,159,700, and a decrease of $805,700 of deposits since last week. It is probable that either the bears in the stock market have borrowed the loanable surplus of the banks to make an artificial stringency, or else that the bulls have "syndicated" it, as they have done on several occasions before, for the double purpose of inducing the bears to sell short under a misapprehension of the real condition of the market, while, at the same time, the bulls themselves would have made all their arrangements for carrying their stocks.

In the local money market there was more demand for money to-day than for a week past, and though there is no pinch, if any, more commercial paper offered, the banks were generally refusing to take any time paper at less than 10 per cent.

[illegible] were pretty largely increased to-day, and as far as the future receipts of grain may be indicated by the [illegible] of currency, they are likely to be larger next week.

A grain commission firm, who were largely [illegible] wheat, failed to-day.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending September 9.

[illegible: table of clearings and balances]

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

[illegible: table of government bonds, local and miscellaneous securities, land warrants and scrip]

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

[illegible: gold in New York table]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Gold strong, opening at 113⅞, closing at 113¾@113⅞. Cash gold very scarce; from 1-16 to 7-16 per day was paid for use. [illegible]

Governments were strong and a fraction higher [illegible]

Stocks excited and active. Rock Island and Northwestern have been very weak. There was a free selling movement after the bank statement became known, and the whole list declined [illegible]

The bank statement for the past week is unfavorable. [illegible]

Money was easy at 5 per cent.

State bonds were dull and steady.

[illegible: tables of stock and bond quotations]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 9.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible: table]

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port during the past week, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

[illegible: table]

The following were the closing prices:

[illegible: table]

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 283 cars wheat; 319 cars corn; 22,300 bu No. 3 do; 166 cars and 8,500 bu oats; 58 cars rye; 117 cars barley. Total, (931 cars) 415,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city use: 7,113 bu wheat; 4,703 bu corn; 3,053 bu oats; 867 bu rye; 3,256 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 31,369 bu wheat; 25,978 bu corn; 15,048 bu oats; 9,978 bu rye; 13,505 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were again nervous and irregular to-day; active and higher, yet dull during a great part of the session. A brisk demand existed early, which produced an advance in prices of grain that could not be sustained, especially as the owners of grain vessels also insisted on a sharp advance, which caused the shippers to hang back. The early buoyancy was in sympathy with a like feeling in New York and Liverpool. The markets in the last named city have been gathering strength for several days past, and the fact was apparent to-day in a marked advance in prices.

Highwines were only in moderate demand, but ½c higher, in consequence of the advance in grain, which increases the cost of producing spirits. A total of 400 brls was reported sold at 88½c. The market closed firm.

Lake freights were quiet, but ¼@½c higher. There was a good demand early, but the light supply of vessels, and the fact that owners expected the buoyant Eastern news to stimulate a big shipping movement, caused them to advance their views to a point at which few shippers cared to take hold, especially as numerous arrivals are expected within a few days, both from Buffalo and from lower lake ports. A total of seven grain charters was reported, which will carry out 62,000 bu wheat, 46,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats, and 38,000 bu barley. Rates were 8¼c by sail to Buffalo for wheat; corn to do nominal at 7½@8c; oats to do nominal at 6c; corn to Kingston at 18c, and barley to Oswego at 11½@12c. Through freights were unchanged.

Provisions were again strong but less active, holders asking an advance of 25c per brl on pork and ⅛c per lb on meats, which buyers were not willing to pay. There was, however, a good demand at yesterday's outside quotations, especially for pork for winter delivery, on which an advance was effected. Fully 1,000,000 lbs of meats have been bought for export during the past week out of this market, and large quantities at interior points, much of it for direct shipment to England. The shipments of the week are nearly 1,500,000 lbs. Pork is also moving out freely, 4,369 brls being shipped during the week. Lard is strong in sympathy, with a moderate inquiry. The market closed at the following range of quotations: [illegible]

Flour met with a light demand to-day, but the advance established on Friday was fully sustained, owing to the stronger feeling in wheat here, and an advance in flour in Liverpool. The stocks of desirable grades for shipment are exceedingly light. [illegible] No demand whatever for rye or buckwheat flours. [illegible] Total, 1,140 brls.

Wheat was 1c higher, but again irregular and nervous. Liverpool was early reported 3d per 100 lbs. higher, and New York followed in the same vein. This made the short element anxious, and caused a very large business to be transacted on the Early Board, where the market advanced to $1.20½, the lowest sales being made at $1.16. But the advance was too great to be sustained, especially as New York was not reported active, though higher, and freight rates were advanced here fully 1c, on which hint the shippers withdrew, leaving the market to the speculators, in whose hands it was spasmodically active. The condition was almost an exact reproduction of that reported yesterday, the same operators buying and selling alternately, being apparently afraid to risk the market over Sunday, and yet too nervous to keep out of it. On 'Change seller the month opened at $1.20, and declined to $1.18¾ at the close, with cash No. 2 spring about $1.18½. Seller October sold ½c below this month, and seller the year at $1.11½@1.12, closing with sellers at the inside. No. 1 spring closed at $1.20, and No. 3 do at $1.14. Rejected was irregular. Winter wheat was firmer, but little better than nominal. [illegible: cash sales] Total, 285,000 bu.

Corn averaged 1c higher, and was in much the same condition as wheat. Liverpool was reported 9d higher per 480 lbs, and New York was higher, which brought out a very active demand here, early, but the inquiry was checked by the advance in freights, and thenceforward the buying for shipment was exceedingly small, making cash corn heavy at the same prices as were freely paid for seller the month. A large speculative trade was noted, many of the shorts filling, while numerous purchases for holding were made under the impression that corn will touch 50c ere long. On the Early Board seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 46¾@48c. On 'Change the market opened at 47½c, improved to 48c, and closed dull at 47½@47¾c. Seller October sold at 46¾@47c, closing at the inside. No. 1 was nominal at the same prices as No. 2. Rejected closed at 45¾c. [illegible: cash sales] Total, 405,200 bu.

Oats were 1½c higher, and very active, being wanted to a large extent, both for shipment and for the filling of shorts. There was little buying to hold, as most operators seemed to think that the advance can scarcely be sustained into next month. The market opened at 31c for cash No. 2, or seller the month, improved to 31¾c, and settled back to 31c at the close. [illegible: cash sales] Total, 208,200 bu.

Rye was 1@1½c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn, being also reported scarce in New York. The market opened at 63c for cash No. 1 or 2, or seller the month, and advanced under a fair shipping and speculative demand to 63½c, closing firm with 63c bid. [illegible: cash sales]

Barley was ½c higher on No. 2 and No. 3, and easier on rejected. The demand for options was moderate; that for cash lots was liberal, but not so active as yesterday, holders insisting on higher prices because of the advance in other grain. [illegible: cash sales] Total, 67,000 bu.

The demand for groceries continues active, and prices remain firm at the advance noted yesterday. The stocks of refined grades of sugars are diminishing, and the tendency of prices is to a higher range. Raw descriptions have been in good supply for the past four months. The stocks of side goods—soda, rice, soaps, starch, and spices—are ample. In the market for dry goods business ruled moderately active, and, with fair stocks, prices remain firm and unchanged. Carpeting met with a large demand on interior account, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. Boots and shoes were in improved inquiry from the city and country, and, for the better styles, quotations tend upward. Drugs and chemicals were less active, but firm. Lumber at the yards was again in good inquiry at Friday's quotations. Wool was in meagre request, but firm. Metals, iron, nails, and building materials were steady and firm at former quotations. Seeds were in large demand, and firm; timothy selling at $2.55@2.90; clover at $6.25@6.50; flax at $1.60; and millet at 80c. Oils were quiet and without quotable change. There was a firm feeling in lard oil, owing to the recent improvement in the raw material, and prices were thoroughly sustained at 85c for extra winter, 78c for current make, and 70c for No. 1. Carbon, linseed, whale, and other descriptions ruled steady. There were no new features to note in connection with the hide market. The demand and supply are pretty evenly balanced, and prices remain steady and uniform at 10½c for heavy green salted, and at 11½c for light do. Hay was again quoted dull and weak. [illegible] There was a fairly active movement in cheese at the advance in prices recently established, the market ruling firm at 10@11c for New York factory, and at 8@9c for Western do. Coal was firm and unchanged, though in hard descriptions the tendency was upward. Eggs were in demand at about previous rates, sales making at 12@13c. The inquiry for butter was of a liberal character, and without being specially firm prices were well sustained all around at 8@14c for inferior to common, and at 17@25c for good to fancy. Both local and Eastern buyers were operating. The demand for bagging was as active as could reasonably be expected at this season of the year, and the general market was firm at the quoted prices, [illegible] A fair business was doing in the fish market, and, with the single exception of whitefish, which were weak and 25c per ½ brl lower, the feeling was decidedly firm. The cattle trade was quiet, and prices were steady and unchanged. Hogs were fairly active and steady at the reduction noted yesterday, sales making at $4.00@4.55 for common to choice.

LATER.

In the afternoon the market for No. 2 spring wheat was active (on speculative account), with closing sales at $1.19¾ cash, seller September, or seller October. No. 2 corn closed firm at 47¾c cash or seller September, and 47⅛c seller October. We note sales of 500 brls mess pork at $13.75 seller September, and 40,000 lbs shoulders at 5⅛c loose. The schooner Cossack was put in at 7½c for corn, or 8c for wheat, to Buffalo—to arrive.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending Sept. 9.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 9.

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible: tables of receipts and shipments, live stock freights, and minimum weights]

[illegible: text on cattle market]

HOGS.

[illegible: tables of receipts, shipments and hog sales]

SHEEP—[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 9.

CARGOES—[illegible]

[illegible: lumber price tables and freight rates]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 9.

BUTTER—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—[illegible]

BERRIES—[illegible]

COFFEES—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CAPS—[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SOAPS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the ruling rates:

[illegible: table of freight rates from Chicago to New York, Boston, and other points]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE. [illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

BUFFALO. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

DETROIT. [illegible]

BALTIMORE. [illegible]

OSWEGO. [illegible]

TOLEDO. [illegible]

NASHVILLE. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED [illegible]

CLEARED [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

DR. F. D. CLARKE.

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin.

[illegible]

To the Ladies.

MRS. FANNIE H. STEVENS [illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Influence of Temperature on Health.

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible: railroad time tables]

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Bishop Whitehouse's Visitation to Christ Church.

The Rev. Athanase Coquerel at the Church of the Messiah.

Dedication of Immanuel Independent Church.

Bishop Whitehouse's Visitation to Christ Church.

The visitation of Bishop Whitehouse to Christ Church, which has been looked forward to with much interest for some time, occurred yesterday, but was not as exciting or dramatic as the majority of those present expected and desired. Nothing was said or done at all out of the way, and each side occupies the same position it did before.

On Saturday there was a meeting of some of the representatives at law of the contending parties. Probably the consultation then had resulted in a complete understanding as to what would happen. It was a private meeting of the representatives of the parties, which even the law would deem sacred.

Divine services commenced at Christ Church at 10:30 a. m. Half an hour before that time the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse had, in company with one of his ... reached the place of worship. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Rev. Athanase Coquerel.

The congregation of the Church of the Messiah, and many strangers, yesterday morning, listened to a sermon from the Rev. A. Coquerel, of Paris, who, in the absence of the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, officiated in the church. Those who have ever heard Mr. Coquerel will be struck by the ... of his ... and by the clearness and distinctness of his delivery.

[illegible]

Independent Immanuel Church.

The new Independent Church of Immanuel, recently erected at the corner of Dayton and Centre streets, was formally dedicated to the worship of God, yesterday forenoon. The church was erected for the Rev. W. M. Cooper, D. D., who ... connection with the Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Iowa, under Bishop Lee, and took part in the new movement, which contemplated the organization of an Independent Church. [illegible]

[illegible]

... joy in the Holy Ghost." The tenor of the sermon was to show how far the mere forms of religion were beneficial, and how far they were as fetters to the human mind. Christianity, he thought, was in its highest and best condition when freed from forms. The preacher closed with an eloquent exposition of what was the true peace in the Holy Ghost.

At the close of the sermon, Dr. Thrall made a few remarks to the congregation, explanatory of the new version of the book of prayer, after which the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Reid, and the congregation was dismissed.

In the afternoon the services were conducted by Dr. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Stabbing Affrays.

A serious stabbing affray occurred on the sidewalk, in front of McQuade's saloon, corner of Clark and Illinois streets, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The participants were John Kenny and James Murphy. Both are laboring men, and, after receiving their wages on Saturday night, drank, and loafed around all night. About half-past 6 in the morning the went into the saloon mentioned, and, after drinking several times, began to quarrel, and then to fight. The proprietor told them he did not want any disturbance in his place, but, as they still continued to fight, he kicked both of them into the street. The fighting was resumed on the sidewalk, and Kenny kicked Murphy in the stomach. The latter saw he was getting whipped, so he pulled out a pocket-knife, and stabbed Kenny in the right side of the abdomen. When Kenny fell Murphy ran away, and thus far has avoided capture. The wounded man was taken to his boarding house, No. 15 Rush street, and attended by Drs. Miller and Cook. The knife blade penetrated his side an inch and a half, cutting his intestines. Both the physicians think he will die.

—A lad named Joseph Stafford, 13 years of age, was stabbed in the neck by another boy, yesterday afternoon. Stafford threw pebbles at his assailant, and thus so enraged him that he ran up to him and cut him, as stated. The wound is not dangerous. Stafford was taken to his home, No. 152 North Reuben street, by Policeman Barbee. The other lad was not arrested.

Yesterday's Fires.

The alarm from Box No. 321, at half-past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by fire in the barn of W. F. Hildreth, Nos. 397 and 399 South Halsted street. A man who was attending a sick horse, in descending from the loft after throwing down some hay, accidentally struck a kerosene lamp near the ladder and upset it. The oil ran out, caught fire, and ignited the hay. In five minutes the entire structure, which was sixty by seventy-five feet, was in flames, the man having some difficulty in making his escape. There were seventeen horses in the barn, and only two could be got out, one of them being badly burned. The others perished. The building was worth about $4,000, and the stock and contents $3,000. The insurance is only $4,000, in the Firemen's Fund, of New York, on stock. Several sheds in the rear caught fire, but the firemen saved them from destruction.

—A still alarm was given to the steamer Rehm, at 7:15 last evening, a kerosene lamp having exploded in the dwelling No. 24 Willow street. No material damage resulted and no one was hurt.

—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a policeman discovered fire in the boiler room in Cowan's building, on North Water street, near Clark, and put it out before any damage was done.

—Box No. 326 was turned in at half-past 7 o'clock, for fire under the one-story building No. 12 Rubie street, owned by Richard Clark. It was unoccupied. The fire, which is supposed to have been started by an incendiary, was in a barrel. No damage was done to the house.

—There was a slight fire in the third story of the building No. 197 South Water street, yesterday morning. An overheated furnace was the cause. The steamer Long John was called out, but the occupants of the building subdued the flames with a tubful of water.

—The burning of a small wood-office at the foot of Harrison street, at 10 o'clock last evening, occasioned an alarm from Box 293. Loss, $50; cause, supposed incendiarism.

—An incipient fire in the bakery No. 343 Milwaukee avenue, at 11 o'clock last night, called out the steamer William James. No material damage was done.

A Supposed Murderer.

In 1866 a man named Robert Brown, who was confined in jail at New Castle, Pa., for murder, made his escape. Hand-bills giving his description were sent out, but nothing was heard of him. On Saturday Policemen Miller and Hilliard, of the North Branch Sub-Station, arrested a man known as John Leonard, who worked at Ward's Rolling Mill, upon suspicion of being the escaped prisoner. He is now locked up in the Central Station, awaiting the arrival of an officer from New Castle. He answers the description exactly as to appearance, height, marks on his body, and occupation, but denies ever having committed a murder, or being in jail for any offence. His name, he says, is Robert Johnson Brown. He has been at work in the rolling mills for five years. A reward of $250 was offered for Brown's apprehension and if he proves to be the Brown the officers will have done a good day's work.

A Fitting Tribute.

On Friday evening, Major D. Goodwin, of the town of Lake View, presented to Joel C. Hill, foreman ... a ... Maltese cross, with the inscription: "To J. C. Hill, from D. Goodwin, Jr., in honor of the noble act, on the 2d of September, 1871, for his courage in rescuing a child from drowning, on Sept. 2, near the Hospital." The child had accidentally drifted out into the lake one some distance, and the little girl was ... It required the greatest nerve and exertion, the child being nearly three-quarters of a mile out.

It would be but justice if the Humane Society should make a note of this. Mr. Hill, however, ... he has only done his duty [illegible]

Swindled.

Jacob Ten Eyck, 18 years of age, while waiting at the Northwestern Depot yesterday afternoon [illegible]

Found Drowned.

Early yesterday morning, the bridge tender at Wells street bridge observed the body of a woman floating in the river, and hauled it ashore. Some persons who passed about an hour afterward recognized the remains as those of Mrs. Bell, who lived near the Lake House, on the North Side. She was about 40 years of age, and has one son. As no one could be found who could tell how she got into the river, the Coroner sent the body to the dead house. An inquest will be held this morning. It is thought she committed suicide, as a woman of her description was seen walking back and forth on Rush street bridge, on Saturday evening.

Coroner's Inquests.

The coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 43 South LaSalle street, on the body of Clark W. Russell, who was found dead in bed on Saturday evening. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

Also, at 53 North Market street, on the body of Daniel W. McCormick, aged 3 years, who fell overboard from a sailboat on Saturday, and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Bridget Hunt was found dead in bed in her house in the rear of No. 27 Blue Island avenue, at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She had delirium tremens on Friday night, and Dr. Mathis, who was called in to attend her, gave her some laudanum, with instructions to take a little at a time. The empty bottle was found in the yard, and it is supposed she took its contents all at once. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

—A little girl named Rosa Grossman, 2 years of age, is missing. She had on a red dress and calico apron. Her mother, who lives at No. 222 Fourth avenue, is anxious to learn where she is. As she has not been picked up by a policeman, it is thought some one found her and took her home.

—Mrs. Mueller, who lives at No. 52 Willow street, was knocked down by her drunken husband, last evening, and broke her arm. The brute was not arrested.

—While the schooner D. R. Owen was coming into the river, last evening, the fore-boom struck a sailor named John Gibbons on the head and injured him badly.

JACOB GREENEBAUM, JR.

On the 6th of May, 1870, Jacob Greenebaum, Sr., departed this life, respected and revered by all who knew him, and on last Saturday his son, Jacob Greenebaum, Jr., died at his residence, No 196 Ashland avenue.

Jacob Greenebaum, Jr., was born on the 18th of July, 1837, in the village of Eppelsheim, in the Duchy of Rhine Hesse, and was the sixth child of thirteen, seven of whom are now living. Having shown a vigorous mind in the village school, his parents, intent on giving him a thorough education, sent him to a private school under the tuition of a worthy teacher, and thence he was removed to the Polytechnic School at Alsey, where he stood foremost in his class for scholarship. He left the school well armed with theoretical as well as practical knowledge, and although advised to follow one of the learned professions, a sentiment of filial duty impelled him to superintend his father's business and the education of the younger brothers and sisters. In 1852 he emigrated, with his parents, and came directly to Chicago, where other members of his family were already residing. Ascending the ladder of practical business life, he soon, in connection with two brothers, started one of the first hardware and iron business in the city, under the name of Greenebaum Sons. His two brothers, Isaac and Michael Greenebaum, soon left the business for other vocations, and Jacob, Jr., carried on the same business, under the same name, and with unvarying success, until the day of his death. Such is a brief outline of his life as a business man. It was a quiet but active and laborious one, and it may safely be said that few men in this city enjoyed the undivided confidence of patrons and friends to such a degree as he did. His nature was thoroughly honest and frank, because it could not be otherwise, and he, without an attempt, succeeded in impressing all with his sterling qualities.

As a citizen, he was an exemplar. With energy to good government and public improvement, his word and action always were on the side of law and order. He has never occupied a public position, for his frank and upright nature debarred him from using the channels by which public stations are usually reached, even had he had the ambition. He stood once as a candidate before the public for the Aldermanship of the ... Ward, and came within a few votes of an election. He solicited no man's vote, and used no artifice. Jacob had a singularly clear mind and judgment; not as ready as others, yet he came to sound conclusions by means of a ratiocination which was logical and free from error. In religion and politics he was liberal and conservative, a strong religious feeling lived in him to his latest moment. When he called his children to his bedside and gave them his blessing. His mother, now 75 years old, herself a pillar of religious strength, stood by and witnessed this last act with an unshaken faith. Her dutiful son left her too early; but as he surrendered his clay to his Maker, he left to her a memory of good deeds which will lessen her grief and keep her strong.

He will be buried at 11 o'clock this morning from his late residence.

For Gentlemen Especially.

Gentlemen in search of a reliable establishment where all the fashionable and artistic in men's furnishing goods, hosiery, &c., can be obtained, will display much foresight by purchasing at the store of Mr. J. B. ..., successor to Day, Tilden & Co. Mr. Tilden has just received a large stock of goods, and can afford to sell them very cheap. His advertisement should be recalled.

Chicago Business College.

One of the institutions of Chicago is the Chicago Business College, formerly managed by Bryant & Stratton, now by Bryant & Chase—a splendid school for boys, young men, and women.

Cotton Markets.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—Cotton firm; sales, ... bales good ordinary at ...; low middling, ...; middling, ... Liverpool, ...
Charleston, Sept. 9.—Cotton steady; ...
Mobile, Sept. 9.—Cotton quiet; ...
Galveston, Sept. 9.—Cotton steady; good ordinary, ...

Cleveland Markets.

Cleveland, Sept. 9.—[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Goldsmith Maid's Fast Time Doubted.

Information as to Longfellow's Condition.

The White Stocking-Mutual Game—Athletics and Clevelands.

THE TURF.

GOLDSMITH MAID'S FAST TIME.

The New York Sun has the following to say in reference to the alleged fast time of Goldsmith Maid at Cold Springs:

[illegible]

LONGFELLOW.

A correspondent of the Turf, Field, and Farm, writing from John Harper's farm, near Midway, Ky., has this to say about Longfellow:

Longfellow is not "broken down" by a long ways. [illegible]

BASE BALL.

THE ATHLETIC-CLEVELAND GAME.

The Philadelphia Press comments as follows on the recent exhibition game between the Athletic and Cleveland clubs:

[illegible]

OLYMPICS AND CLEVELANDS.

The Cleveland Herald's ... [illegible]

MUTUALS VS. CHICAGOS.

The New York World has the following account of the White Stocking-Mutual game:

[illegible]

AQUATIC.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA TO-DAY.

Saratoga, Sept. 10.—Nearly everybody remained over to see the regatta to-morrow, and the hotels are crowded. The crews took their regular exercise at the lake to-day, and are in good condition. A light rain fell this evening, but there are indications of clear weather.

The four-oared race comes off at 10 o'clock a. m., and the single scull race at 4 o'clock p. m. The pools were active on Saturday night at about $25 for Sadler to $55 for the field, in the single scull race. Doubts are entertained about Coulter's starting. Fred Nunn, of the McKee crew, is ill, and his place will be filled by George Verner, of Pittsburgh.

STURGEON BAY AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL.

A meeting of the Directors and promoters of the Sturgeon Bay Canal was held on Saturday, at the office of the Peshtigo Lumber Company, in this city, to take the necessary steps for the completion of this important work. Congress, at the session of last winter, ordered a survey and examination of the route of the canal, from the head of Sturgeon Bay across the portage to the lake shore. The design of the canal is to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan, by a cut-off of a mile and a quarter in length, through the portage at Sturgeon Bay, which will save a distance of nearly a hundred miles of bad navigation each way round the peninsula, through "Death's Door," for all vessels engaged in the lumber trade between Chicago and Green Bay. Congress has also granted 200,000 acres of land to aid in building the proposed canal. [illegible]

... act in all business of the company at all times when the Board of Directors is not in session; authorizing the Executive Committee to proceed forthwith to Madison, Wisconsin, to consult with the State officers in regard to an immediate and effectual suppression of trespass on the canal lands granted by Congress, and also to secure an early sale and disposition of the canal lands, and apply the proceeds to the building of the canal.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Wm. B. Ogden, Jesse Spalding, T. H. Beebe, Charles D. Robinson, and Joseph Harris, who will proceed at once to Madison. The Secretary of the company, J. Harris, produced a statement from the State Treasurer of Wisconsin, showing that a balance of $25,000 is now in the State Treasury, collected from trespassers on the canal lands, which forms the nucleus of a fund available for work on the canal. It is fully expected that when the Executive Committee return from Madison steps will be taken to make a contract with responsible parties for the early continuation of work on the canal.

The building of this short cut-off is a work of vast importance to the lumber and shipping interests of Chicago. It will open up at Sturgeon Bay, the finest harbor on Lake Michigan, and will avoid all the loss of property which now occurs at "Death's Door," the entrance into Green Bay. Chicago interests are bound up in the early completion of the canal, and our merchants and shippers and lumbermen should see to it that it does not lack the means to make it a complete success. With the Hon. Wm. B. Ogden at the head of the project, it must command confidence and success.

NEW JERSEY.

The Republican State Convention—General Kilpatrick—The Resolutions Adopted.

Trenton, N. J. (Sept. 7) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The convention went into nomination for Governor, which resulted in the presentation of the following names: Cornelius Walsh, John Davidson, Judson Kilpatrick, Cortlandt Parker, Theodore Lytle, Elston Marsh, ex-Governor Ward, A. D. Hope, and James M. Scovel. The mention of General Kilpatrick's name was greeted with a storm of applause, led by a number of claquers, not members of the convention, who had been admitted into the lobbies and the spare seats of the gallery. His nomination was seconded by General Hoxie, of Passaic, an old man with a cracked voice, who mounted a chair and entered into a glowing eulogium of his friend's career during the rebellion. He held in his hand a number of papers which he said were the different commissions awarded to General Kilpatrick for his bravery. He was proceeding to read them very slowly, his eyesight being bad, when shouts arose from every corner of the hall of "Time! time!" followed by counter cries of "No! no! Go on! go on!" and cheers. The five minutes being up, the Chairman was about to call General Hoxie to order, but he asked for five minutes more, as he said, to vindicate the fair fame of General Kilpatrick from the foul aspersions which had been cast upon it. The hall in which he stood was filled with a miasma of slander which permeated everywhere. Here a tremendous row burst forth. Members arose excitedly in their seats in all directions, and called frantically upon the Chairman and for order. Yells of "Time! Time!" "Shut up!" "Time!" "No speech!" cat-calls, cheers, and hisses mingled in such a din that the pounding of the Chairman's mallet could not be heard at a distance of twenty feet. In the midst of all Hoxie continued to make his mouth go in a vain endeavor to speak, at the same time gesticulating wildly, and waving the papers in his hand above his head.

At length, order having been partly restored, it was decided that General Kilpatrick's character stood in no need of any vindication before the convention. But this did not satisfy Hoxie, who begged another five minutes, and after considerable argument his request was granted.

Slanders, he said, had been set afloat concerning his friend [yells and cries of "Time! time!"] he would not say by what schemers. Whispers had gone through the convention repeating the old story about the General taking a mistress with him on his mission to Chili. [Yells. Cries of "Silence!" "Shut up!" "Call you to order!" and tremendous uproar, which lasted several minutes.]

The speaker proceeded: "I pronounce such an assertion a li-e-e-e-e." [More uproar, yells, and shouts from all directions, during which General Hoxie could be heard repeating, "A lie! a lie! a lie! lie! lie! lie!"] "I have here in my hand," said the speaker, when order had become somewhat restored, "a letter from the Consul at Valparaiso, which says that the woman the General took with him was his own mother-in-law. I will read it." [Indescribable uproar. Members all standing in their seats, waving their hands and yelling, "Time's up!" "Time! time!" "Shut up!" "Order! order!" &c.] As soon as it lulled, General Hoxie broke out again: "The statement that General Kilpatrick was in a disorderly house when the news of his wife's death was brought to him is a—"

The confusion and noise here became indescribable. The determination to put the speaker down now seemed firmly fixed, and the uproar gave no signs of subsiding until the Chairman decided Mr. Hoxie out of order, and that gentleman resumed his seat in despair. The speech was a very ill-advised one, and its bad effect upon General Kilpatrick's chances was very marked during the remainder of the session.

Colonels James M. Scovel and A. D. Hope withdrew their names, and the convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor. The total vote, having been counted, was proclaimed by the Secretary as follows:

Walsh	400½	Parker	[illegible]
Davidson	273½	Marsh	[illegible]
Kilpatrick	175		
Lytle	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Ward	[illegible]		

The convention was entitled to cast 917 votes, 459 being the number for a choice. A second ballot was therefore taken, during which the contest seemed to lie chiefly between Walsh and Davidson, the former having the advantage. Each was loudly cheered every time a large vote was announced in his favor. Kilpatrick was third in the race, but perceptibly falling off, and the others were nowhere. During the final counting a number of divided districts asked leave to change their vote to a solid one for Walsh, and several motions were made to nominate him by acclamation. These were sturdily opposed, with cries of "No, no, no!" and were ruled out of order by the Chair.

At length the Secretary arose and announced that, with the alterations, Cornelius Walsh had received 756 votes. The others it was impossible to count. Three rousing cheers were given for Walsh, and a proposal to make his nomination unanimous was carried with but slight opposition.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New Jersey, by their representatives assembled in State Convention at Trenton, September 7, 1871, renew to each other and to the country at large, their pledges of fidelity to the National Republican party for the faithful completion of its unfinished work.

Resolved, That the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution, embodying the principles of the equality of all men before the law, is not only just in theory but is ennobling in practice, and we will, by all lawful means, oppose any attempt to blot it from the grand record of our country's progress.

Resolved, That the Republican party is now, as heretofore, pledged to economy in the expenditure of the public money; to good faith in the payment of the public debt; to the careful fostering of all branches of trade and industry; to wholesome laws; a pure and learned judiciary, and an upright administration of the government, both State and national.

Resolved, That by the unprecedented reduction of the national debt; by the large reduction of interest upon the public loans, and the restoration of the national credit in all the markets of the world; by the wise and happy adjustment of the late threatening controversy with Great Britain; by its honest, straightforward policy, and its high patriotic spirit, the national administration is entitled to our warmest commendation and active support.

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of such a reform of the civil service as shall make appointment to public office dependent upon fitness and character, and allow removals for cause only.

Resolved, That the liberal provision made by the last State Legislature for the cause of education—looking as it does to the care and culture of every child in the State, thus giving evidence that the Republican party now is, and hereafter proposes to be, devoted to the elevation of the masses, and the universal diffusion of light and knowledge, of education and morality—has our most cordial approbation; and we commend this policy to the favorable consideration of our fellow-citizens, of all classes and conditions, as eminently fit to place the State in the very front rank of her sisters of the Union.

Resolved, That the present system of special and private legislation is the source not only of unnecessary expense to the State and the public, but also of Legislative corruption, and the convention therefore declares itself in favor of the passage of a general law of incorporation, and of the abolition, as far as practicable, of special and private legislation.

Resolved, That we pledge our united and hearty support to the resolutions and candidate presented to-day to the suffrages of the people of New Jersey, and we will do our utmost to secure the approval of the one and the election of the other.

Resolved, That the great facilities for foreign commerce afforded by the Hudson and safe harbor of the State upon the Hudson River—facilities which oceanic steamship lines, in the rapidly growing commerce of the country, are beginning to appreciate—demand and should receive national recognition by the erection of Jersey City into a port of entry, and the establishment there of an independent Custom House.

War Department Weather Report.

Chicago, Sept. 10—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce:

Place of Observation.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Escanaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Office of the Chief of the Signal Service, Washington, Sept. 10.—The barometer has continued highest north and west of Indiana, and clear weather, with light winds, is now reported from that region. [illegible]

PROBABILITIES.

[illegible]

—It is said that Newbury is about to compete with its ... [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Among the Bankers There.

The National Bank System—Talk with Their Organizer.

"Ogontz," the Home of Jay Cooke.

His Recollections of Secretary Chase.

The Old State Banks.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Sept. 6.

Observing among the leaders of the anti-Tammany movement in New York the fine old Belfast countenance of James Brown presiding, the milk-white hair and erect figure of Colonel Vermilye, once the head of the Seventh Regiment, and the faces of Seligman, Clewes, and the foremost bankers of New York, I was led to make some inquiries on the subject of their profession, only a part of the knowledge thus obtained being available at this time.

Money, as a commodity, makes a clean tradesman, and the bankers, per se, to whom are entrusted the greater exchanges of a period, have generally walked above the highest plane of commercial society, and breathed with the statesmen and spirits of their era.

THE VILLA OF THE BANKER.

A few evenings past, being at Chelten Hills—a picturesque bit of hilly country between the corners of Bucks, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, covered with fine stone villas—I paid a visit to the villa of Jay Cooke. The whole region of steep and stony hills hereabout has been surrendered to prosperous city folks, and in many cases the grim, strong farm mansions of Welsh and English Quakers have been transformed and beautified to the uses of sensible, self-reliant tradesmen, whose girls go to the schools and libraries in the city, and their boys to business by the hourly trains of the North Pennsylvania Railway.

In the loftiest part of this region, almost in sight of the pretty vale or hill-top hamlets of Jenkintown, Shoemakertown, Branchtown, and Germantown, is the famed home of the Cooke family. It is an Italian villa, with French roofs and pavilions, of nearly the proportions of two hundred feet square, but of broken form, built of stone and iron, and fronting upon the edge of a steep hill whose declivities are covered with woods of natural growth. At the foot of the hill is the mausoleum of the family, built of white marble, and containing the bodies of Eleutheros Cooke, father of Jay; of the banker's wife, recently deceased, and of some children and kindred. Near the tomb is a running creek, winding around the foot of the hill, and widened into ponds and reservoirs for the uses of a steam pump which pushes the water up nearly a hundred feet to the rear of the mansion, where there is a distributing reservoir ingeniously masked in the mock ruins of an abbey chapel. Between this vine-covered ruin and the new hewn-stone mansion is a long parterre of flowers and orange trees, the slope of the parterre being broken transversely near the ruin, after the fashion of the pit and stage of a theatre, so that the ruin seems from the house to be a scene set. Fountains, playing in the terraced concavity of these slopes, sprinkle the flower beds and shaven grass, and sparkle by daylight against the clear Pennsylvania skies, or by night in the reflection of lamps of gas.

OGONTZ IN DETAIL.

The house is recessed on the side of the parterre, and a domed glass and iron conservatory fills the recess, painted round the sides with landscape scenes to match the living ferns and tropical blooms growing within it. Over the balustrade of the parterre, on one side, is seen the natural country, strong and gray, in colored woods, cornfield, and pasture, and on the other side an exquisite lawn and drives, lighted by gas, flows off like a wave to hickory, oak, and chestnut groves, to a pair of hewn-stone lodges and elegant gates, and to trimmed hedges and stone walls bounding the two hundred acres of the estate, which is called "Ogontz," after the Indian name of that part of Sandusky where the Cooke family settled, soon after the war of 1812. To these landscape attractions must be added a fine series of hothouses, where figs and pineapples ripen, a telegraph line connecting the villa with the city, and a farm and garden productive enough for all the needs of the proprietor's family.

This estate is not the sudden acquisition of the past few years, although the villa was first inhabited only three years ago. Jay Cooke has resided on the Chelten Hills for seventeen years, and in 1858, nearly four years prior to the war, he retired from the business of banking with a competence. He picked up parcels of ground as they came into the market, with the intention of composing this farm, but being unexpectedly recalled to business, and set upon the Briarean labor of selling the government bonds, he was able to make his plans for a home more expansive, and this is the result.

The interior of the villa is strong and enduring, but on the whole more impressive in the dimensions than ambitious in the details. The entire lower floor appears to be visible at once, the doors being generally thrown wide open, after the fashion of a salon, and the several bays and balconies afford pleasing cross views of distant apartments. The cellars are arched, and excavated from the solid grey syenite, out of which the superstructure is built. A very fine hall in height and breadth, floored in strips and partly carpeted, divides the lower floor lengthwise, and views, at one portal, the conservatory, and the opposite portal is faced at a distance by a fountain, and an aisle of trimmed forest trees after the style of Le Notre. Into the hall a very stately walnut stairway descends; the statuary is grave and modest, and the eye is at no point bewildered. The drawing-room is cozy and large; the paintings pleasing subjects, and in keeping with the gentle atmosphere of the abode. The library and conversation-room contain portraits of Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Lincoln (Cogshall's), General Sheridan, Eleutheros Cooke, and other friends of the banker. The latter's office is a practical-looking apartment, with telegraph apparatus at the desk. The cabinet and bed-room furniture and tapestry are agreeable without being unduly costly or striking; books and light seemed to me the most abundant endowment of this establishment—signs of cheerful faces and seeking minds. The hospitality of the house is equal and liberal, but neither wines nor liquors appear, and the cuisine is not French; it is Philadelphian, which is better than French. A billiard table and a bagatelle table are amongst the articles of furniture, and I was told that the latter is a feature of Mr. Cooke's establishment at Put-in Bay, Lake Erie, which the visiting clergy there at first regard askant, but end by pocketing the red better than the oldest sinner.

COUNTRY LIFE UNPOPULAR.

I have been, perhaps, more minute in this description than accords with a visitor's liberties, but there is always some danger in talking to a man of communicative disposition. The successful citizens of the country cannot escape the consideration of their neighbors, and what is fair for talk amongst ladies and gentlemen is fair journalism. Establishments dignified in dimensions and inhabitancy, like the present, become also themes of literature as truly as the Florentine villa of Boccaccio's friend, or the roof of the bankers Fugger at Augsburg.

I have but this further remark to make upon Ogontz, that I know many men,—yes, the majority, perhaps, of men bred in cities,—and men with very limited fortunes, who would not take Mr. Cooke's country life for his fortune. He resides here the whole year round, and seldom misses the early train to the city, with the discomforts of deep snows, steep roads, and a drive to the station. But it is the true life for people who would maintain self-reliance and bring up families respectably. The East is full of women afraid to live in the country, and of men too dissipated to do so; and the first sign of prosperity in a suburban family is apt to be their moving to town. Perhaps there exists no graver mark of our physical and moral deterioration than our want of nerve, endurance, and resources, to make the best life of men and women engaging as it was to our parents—country life. This mansion is filling up with children-at-law and grand-children, and the beautiful country around affords neighbors and promenades for them all. Amongst the neighbors are Russell Smith and the venerable Sully, artists; Lucretia Mott and Fanny Kemble have places around; Robert Collyer, of Chicago, worked in an axe factory near by only ten years ago; Rev. Robert Buchanan, surviving brother of the ex-President, ministers at a rare old parish church in the vicinity; and Mrs. E. M. Stanton is only three miles distant; the celebrated stock farms of Steele, Sharpless, and Lady Thorne, are in this section.

A RECOLLECTION.

Over at Germantown lives the eccentric—Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who goes to the Episcopal Church but is rather curt in the selection of his adjectives,—quite a dammer, indeed. He paid his pastor a liberal sum and went to his pew with regularity, but one day it occurred to him that the sermons were too long.

"Mr. Nicodemus," he said, "a half an hour is long enough for a discourse in these days; more than that of didactic Gospel strikes me as too long a ride for the fare. I wish you would take a reef in your timetable."

Next Sabbath the Treasurer was in his seat, the pastor in the pulpit. Half an hour had the discourse rumbled along. The railway Treasurer looked at his railway timekeeper and got up with his hat and left the church, where he has never been seen since.

The pastor says that if he can catch ——— in that pew another time, he will treat him to an argument upon the impossibility of leaving a place somewhat warmer than church at the expiration of a short half hour. This, he thinks, could not be done by people whose adjectives and verbs are informal.

BANKING THEN AND NOW.

In a late letter to The Tribune I recited parts of Jay Cooke's opinions upon certain monetary topics of national consequence. The subject should be entertaining enough to stand still further report, and a later talk which he gave me with his usual frankness forms a chapter of our history.

All great banking houses have their romance. The Barings, Brownes, Rothschilds, and Cookes were men of opportunity, who comprehended it, and admitted their relatives to the extended partnership they were able to form. The father of the Jewish Rothschilds obtained the use of the treasure of the Duke of Hesse-Cassel during a period of revolution, and turned it over and over as times of war facilitated; then despatching his sons to the money centres of Europe, they became factors for each other, and swung imperial exchanges to and fro as peace, commerce, or war permitted.

The Browns were Scotch-Irish, who apprehended the immense commercial revival at the close of the Napoleonic wars, and, between cotton, linen, sugar, and the products of many climes, they took the responsibility of transferals, insurances and balances. In like way arose the Barings and the Cookes, each upon an episode.

Eleutheros Cooke, the father of Pitt, Jay, and Henry, was descended from a Plymouth Rock pilgrim, and he was reared in Granville, Saratoga County, New York. Thence, youthfully married, he departed with other families, bound for the West, during Monroe's administration, travelled by wagons to the site of Olean, New York, and descended the Alleghany and Ohio waters to the town of Madison, Indiana, where they settled. Having occasion to return on business, after two or three years, Mr. Cooke resolved to choose the Lake Erie route, and traversing the wilderness on sledges, amongst wolves and savages, he saw the site of Sandusky city, and was so charmed with it that on his return he removed there with many of his Madison neighbors. His house at Madison is said to be still standing, and to go by the name of the "York House." At Sandusky Eleutheros Cooke,—whose Greek name had been the bother of his life and once defeated him for an office, because only one voter out of five could spell it,—named his children, with reactionary brevity, Pitt, Jay, and Fox, but the latter name impressed the Western wife as ferociously zoological, and a derivative from the Renards of that new country. Thus Governor Cooke, of the District of Columbia, appears with merely a mild family prenom.

Sandusky is one of those Western towns which has always been on the eve of an advantage it generally missed. A better natural port than either Detroit or Cleveland, it is commercially eclipsed by both. In the war of 1812 it was fortified and successfully defended, and it was long the main ferry between the Northwest and New York, even as late as Dickens' American (Notes) tour. But the German emigrants to Indiana and Illinois brought the Asiatic cholera there, and gave Sandusky a black eye; Cleveland and Toledo got the State canals away from it; the main Lake Shore line passed it to the south, but still it is a flourishing town of 13,000 people, and the present terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio Road. Here Eleutheros Cooke was elected to Congress, and here he carried on commercial pursuits with fair success and credit. He died as late as 1864, at the age of 78, having beheld the prosperity of his children, who piously laid him away at the country seat they had named for his pioneer home.

Jay Cooke, the second son, lived awhile in St. Louis, and, while yet a boy, removed to Philadelphia, where he entered the banking house of E. W. Clarke. He says that the first lesson he received in the banking methods of that time impressed him with the affliction of State banks of issue to the people of a nation. The house had its Western agent at Nashville, who would sell Eastern exchange at 4 per cent premium, and take pay in Tennessee State money at 4 per cent discount. Starting thus with 8 per cent, the Tennessee money would make 4 per cent by an Alabama exchange; and so the money, turned over and over by the Eastern banker, would increase like a snowball, and make from 15 to 40 per cent in two or three weeks. Not only was there a prodigious loss to the public in the exchange of State money, but a wild overissue of circulation prevailed. The Bank of Columbia, Pa., with $200,000 capital, had $700,000 out in notes, and one of the banks of Pittsburgh, with $500,000, had $1,700,000 of demand notes. Money lost value by carrying it a few miles in one's pocket, and would not keep faith even from county to county. The aggregate loss of money to producers and consumers must have been enormous in those days.

At 18 years of age Jay Cooke had power of attorney to sign the firm name of his employers, and at 21 he went into the firm, retiring, as I have said, with a fair fortune in the year 1858. At this time he had no acquaintance with Governor Chase of Ohio, but the Governor knew Eleutheros Cooke, and had brought Henry D. Cooke down from Sandusky, where he edited a newspaper, to take charge of the Ohio State Journal. It was not until the rebellion was in progress, and Mr. Chase was named for the Treasury Department, that Jay Cooke was introduced to the "Father of the Greenbacks."

I asked Mr. Cooke if he had suggested the National Banking system?

"No," he replied. "Governor Chase conceived the whole financial policy of the period, modelling it in part, I think, upon the banking system of New York State. I went to work selling the bonds, and, as the banks all over the country came up nobly and subscribed, I was apprehensive that to carry out his bank system would put the State banks, the money depositories of the country, at antagonism with the sale of the bonds. He insisted, however, that the National Banks would make the bonds go better, and appeared to be anxiously, almost painfully, absorbed in his purpose. My brother Henry, who was a capable writer, entered entirely into sympathy with Secretary Chase, and at last I felt a like enthusiasm. A great many articles were written to explain and endorse the new banking system, and we had these collected in the Washington Chronicle—a whole broadside they made—and directed at Congress, where their potency was shown in an immediate increase of support. It was a long time, however, before we could muster any votes to speak of in either House, and the theory was scouted at and beaten. Henry Cooke tried to make an impression on good old Mr. Gales, of the National Intelligencer, who finally asked him to put his news in the shape of an editorial; this article, written in the old and stately style of Mr. Gales, appeared one day, to the rejoicing of Secretary Chase, who thought it was the offspring of that ancient establishment."

The birth of the system of National Banks was celebrated by the First National of Washington City; the second bank was the First National of Philadelphia. The pamphlet "How to organize a National Bank" was written by Jay Cooke himself. The point of the country which moved the slowest and embarrassed the Secretary most was New York city, with its nearly eighty millions of specie capital. Jay Cooke & Co. had organized about 400 banks in the Western and Middle States and New England, often in advance of the receipt of the bank bills from the printers, before New York had ceased to call it a wildcat system.

Finally Mr. Cooke offered to proceed to New York in person and make the Fourth National there with a capital of $5,000,000, and he volunteered to exhaust all means to accomplish it in three days. Beginning with a subscription of $500,000 on behalf of his firm—meantime revived with his brother-in-law Moorehead and others in it—he found that with Vermilye, Wm. Sprague, and others, they barely brought the sum up to $2,500,000, and here it was proposed to stop, a proposition withdrawn by Mr. Cooke's threat to take back his subscription. Mr. A. T. Stewart had no confidence in the National Bank plan, and would not give anything, but the flinty-hearted Daniel Drew, to the surprise of everybody, added $100,000. When the subscription amounted to $4,300,000 the residue was made up by Cooke, Vermilye, and the rest putting their hands into their pockets a second time, and, thus, after three days of labor, dividing the city up into precincts and canvassing for men of capital over its whole extent, a sufficient bank was formed to make some small impression.

In this way, between the bonds and the banks, the health of fully one-half the clerks in the house of Jay Cooke & Co. was destroyed, a large number died, and the banker ascribes his own preservation to his country home and an equal cheerful temper.

At one period, when the city banks and bankers of New York kept up their obstinacy on the subject of the national system, Jay Cooke threatened to establish a bank there with a capital of sixty millions.

Mr. Cooke's amusement at the conclusion of the $130,000,000 sale of bonds is to go to Beesley's Point, New Jersey, and fish for sheepshead and blue fish.

He says that the National Banks are making only equitable rates of interest at present, and that State Banks are slowly reappearing, but only as banks of deposit. Very few National banks have failed, although several have retired from business, and the notes of the perished banks are at a premium of several per cent.

It may be inferred that Jay Cooke is a stout advocate of National Banks, and also of the continuance of the $28,000,000 surplus bonds on their deposit account.

His banking house has now, as I understood him to say, fifteen members in its partnership.

I asked his opinion of the Chief Justice: "He is a glorious, great man," said Jay Cooke, "and I could follow him anywhere except to the New York Convention!"

GATH.

THE NEW LOAN.

A Wall Street View of the Syndicate—A Safe Speculation—Duplicating the Debt.

New York (Sept. 6) Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

The more intelligent of the financial community are just beginning to comprehend how disgracefully Secretary Boutwell has been taken in by the Jay Cooke Syndicate in the matter of the negotiation of the new 5 per cent loan. The last foreign mail brought us London papers containing the Syndicate's advertisement of the terms and conditions upon which the new bonds were taken up by the English subscribers. A careful examination of these terms, together with the terms on which the Treasury Department deals with the Syndicate itself, will bring to light a most mortifying deficiency either of intellect or honesty on the part of the Treasury officials. The following is an exhibit, as brief as possible, of the main facts which have so far been brought to light.

In June last, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson arrived in England, where he soon fell into the hands of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. At the end of June United States five-twenty bonds of the 1862 issue were selling in London at a net price, exclusive of accrued interest, equivalent to $98.50 in American gold coin. At the beginning of July and throughout that month these 1862 bonds began to rise, owing to a strong buying movement. By the middle of the month they had nearly reached par, and on the 1st of August were at a premium of a quarter per cent. Two things are remarkable about this upward movement; first, that it was but faintly responded to in Frankfort, showing it to have been a local movement confined to London; and second, that it was accompanied by a most extraordinary series of despatches from London and Washington in regard to the new loan, which shows it to have been a "Syndicate" movement. As early as Thursday, July 6, a Washington despatch to the Associated Press informed the public that "Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson reports the complete success of his negotiation for the sale of the new 5 per cent bonds." To the mind of the writer this despatch is conclusive that Richardson had already completed his little arrangement with the Syndicate. However, the announcement was regarded as a little premature, and the despatch was, in fact, a blunder, promptly discredited by its authors.

July 11.—Another despatch was sent from Washington through the Associated Press stating that:

"The report that the new government loan has been withdrawn from the market is credited here in well-informed quarters, from the fact that it is believed a proposition is about being consummated, looking to the conversion of the whole $500,000,000 of the five-twenty loan of 1862."

This despatch shows that the Syndicate were then contemplating the syndication of the entire $500,000,000 of authorized 5 per cents. Should they succeed in doing so on the same terms that they have taken $130,000,000, they would make $10,000,000 out of the operation, as I shall proceed to show. On the 14th of July a third despatch was sent from Washington, through the Associated Press, stating that:

"The entire amount of the 5-20 loan of 1862 now outstanding is about $490,000,000. While it is true that various suggestions and propositions have been made for its absorption, nothing has yet been determined by the Secretary of the Treasury. It can now be positively stated, on official authority, that the new loan has not been withdrawn from the market."

And on the 20th of July still another of the same kind:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has just received a letter from Judge Richardson, who speaks rather encouragingly of the prospects of negotiating the new loan in England, although there is nothing specific on that point."

This process of hood-winking the public, while the Syndicate were engaged in a vast "dead sure" speculation in United States bonds in London, was kept up until the 9th of August, when it was announced that the new loan was a "complete success," which it undoubtedly is, as far as Jay Cooke & Co. and the Syndicate are concerned.

During the whole month of July the Syndicate had been buying 1862s at from $98.50 to par. As a natural consequence of rising prices and an upward movement peculiar to London, it may be supposed that many went "short of the market," sold what they hadn't got, and waited for prices to go down. But the Syndicate had a sure market with Mr. Boutwell for all their bonds at better prices than they had paid. Immediately on the announcement that the new loan was taken, the "bears" saw the point, and hastened to "cover." The price of 1862s immediately advanced $101 to $101.25, but how much the Syndicate sold I cannot tell. Since then, August 10-11, the price of 1862s, in London, has fallen back to $100 to $100.25. The Syndicate's profits out of these operations depend, of course, on the size of the speculation, but if they took as much advantage of the circumstances, which told in their favor, as they did of Secretary Boutwell, they must have realized a handsome thing.

So much for the speculation which was so successfully conducted by Richardson and the Syndicate, aided by the Washington agency of the Associated Press. Now for Mr. Boutwell's share in the transaction. It has been taken for granted by Mr. Greeley, confessed in semi-official statements from the Treasury and Syndicate, and charged by the opposition papers without denial, that the new fives are to be issued to the Syndicate on the 1st of September, and bear interest from that date. The Treasury is to leave the exchangeable bonds, cash, coupons, and whatever else the Syndicate may have collected with which to pay for their new bonds, on deposit with said Syndicate until the funds are needed for the payment of the bonds called in, which will not be until the 1st of December. If the Syndicate hold bonds of 1862, they draw 6 per cent interest on their 1862s and 5 per cent on their new 5s, making 11 per cent in all. But this is not the worst of it. The $75,000,000 new bonds which they have just negotiated in London are not to be issued to subscribers until the 1st of December, and a 5 per cent deposit is all the cash which the Syndicate will receive until the 1st of December, when they deliver the bonds. Meanwhile they receive from Mr. Boutwell interest for three months, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, on $75,000,000 of bonds which cost them nothing. In this case the deposit is a mere fiction. As to the risk they are supposed to run, and for which they get this extraordinary commission of ½ per cent regular and 1¼ per cent in the shape of interest. Deducting these commissions the bonds cost them $98.25. For three weeks previous to the 8th of August the ten-forty 5 per cent bonds, a new security in every way inferior to the new fives, were selling in London at $98.50 in gold, inclusive of accrued interest. Had Mr. Boutwell, six months ago, taken the responsibility of calling in $100,000,000 of the 1862s, and had he appointed half a dozen good agents instead of an innumerable swarm of bankers and brokers, big and little, the capitalists of the world would have been just as ready to take the new 5 per cents, unsyndicated as they now are after this monstrous toll has been paid to Jay Cooke & Co. Could not Mr. Boutwell have waited for Congress to meet and change the law, instead of violating, at least its spirit, if not its letter, by paying double interest on $130,000,000 of the debt? The latest advertisement of the Assistant Treasurer here contains a notification that none of the bonds specified for redemption December 1 will be accepted at the weekly bond purchases. That is, Mr. Boutwell declines to buy United States five-twenties at less than par, in order that he may pay full price and three months' interest for them in December. Meanwhile, he has $90,000,000 of gold in the Treasury, which brings in not a penny of interest, and the whole foreign trade of this port is thrown into disorder owing to speculators having obtained control of the $12,000,000 of gold in the banks, and even that is more than Mr. Boutwell thinks we ought to have. The administration papers have nothing to say about Mr. Boutwell's management of the finances, and the Democratic papers accuse him of everything in the world of which he is not guilty. But despite the silence of the one, and the impotence of the other, a strong feeling is becoming more and more apparent among our merchants and bankers that Boutwell is too stupid to be entrusted longer with such delicate and important concerns.

RICARDO.

The Kiowa Chiefs—Texans Determined to Take Vengeance on the Prisoners.

Waco, Texas, Sept. 6.

You have already been informed that the sentence of death passed on the Chiefs Santanta and Big Tree has been commuted to imprisonment for life. The commandant of the post, Fort Richardson, still has custody of the Indians, and, as the Sheriff of Jack County is suspended till a charge of embezzlement against him is disposed of, the commandant will not deliver them to the deputy, as that official is unable to show that he is duly qualified.

The Indians will never reach the Penitentiary unless sent under military escort. The frontiersmen swear to kill them if taken by a civil guard, and will try to bushwhack them even with the military. Big Tree wants to be hanged. Satanta has not expressed any wish.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York, and sold by druggists.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for Soothing Children.—Many sleepless nights of painful watchings to the anxious mother might be avoided by using this invaluable preparation.

The best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething is Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Trusses and Supporters.—Seeley's hard rubber truss and supporter. Relief, comfort, and cure for rupture and female weakness. Never rust, break, nor soil. Used in bathing. Best in use.

Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills—Mild yet thorough—no nausea or griping—great liver remedy. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

HOWE—In this city, September 10, Clark E., infant son of J. E. and May Howe, aged 1 month and 10 days.

RUSSELL—Suddenly, in this city, September 9, of heart disease, Clark W. Russell, aged 28 years. His remains were taken last evening to South Wales, N.Y., for interment.

GREENEBAUM—On Saturday morning, September 9, 1871, of bilious remittent fever, Jacob Greenebaum, aged 34 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 196 Ashland avenue, Monday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends are invited.

McCORMICK—At Chicago, September 9, Daniel W. McCormick, son of John F. and Winnie McCormick. Funeral to-day at Calvary Cemetery, by rail, at 1 o'clock. Friends of family invited to attend.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) papers please copy.

HIGLEY—In this city, Sunday, September 10, William Lewis, aged 7 months and 10 days, only child of Wm. E. and Clara S. Higley.

Notice will hereafter be given of funeral.

MITCHELL—In this city, September 10, Emma Frances, daughter of Robert B. and Frances C. Mitchell, aged 14 years.

Funeral to-day at 2 p. m. Friends of family are invited without further notice.

PILATE—On Sunday evening, Mrs. Eugenie Pilate, aged 50 years.

Funeral at 2 p. m. Monday, from No. 286 South Clark-st. All friends invited.

DOUGHERTY—At No. 30 North Market-st., Edward Joseph, youngest son of Patrick Dougherty, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 20 days.

Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 1 p. m., by cars to Calvary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES IN WANT OF A FINE BUGGY, carryall, phaeton, Concord, or other style of light open wagon, should call and examine our stock at the Horse and Carriage Mart, 61, 63 and 65 East Randolph-st. Regular auction sale every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m., of horses, carriages and harness. FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

FOR SALE—SQUARE-BOX, SHIFTING-TOP BUGGY, in good order, city make. E. N. TEALL, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE HORSES, ONE TROTTER, harness, and road wagon. Will take a top buggy in exchange. Apply at 198 South Clark-st.

SAVE FROM 5 TO 10 PER CENT OF YOUR money by buying horses at Great Western Horse and Carriage Mart, 61, 63 and 65 East Randolph-st. FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

TURN OUT FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING the city will sell for cash his horse, carriage and harness. [illegible] Apply at once at Pacific Stable, 192 State-st.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME OF THE best and most stylish light carriages ever shipped to this market, built by Shaw & Lippincott Manufacturing Company [illegible] FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

WE HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR ANY NUMBER of good heavy draft horses; also for good styled light driving horses. Bring in your stock early, while they are in demand, to Great Western Horse and Carriage Mart, 61, 63 and 65 East Randolph-st. FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., NO. 5 OTIS BLOCK, have money in hand to loan for two, four, and six months, on real estate, [illegible]

LOANS ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO OR COOK County real estate, for term of years. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES OR LEASES [illegible]

PRIVATE MONEY LOAN OFFICE—MONEY loaned on [illegible]

$28,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY [illegible]

$60,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO POUND NETS, NEARLY NEW; [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

Production of C. BRONSON HOWARD'S Local American Comedy of

SARATOGA,

Which will be presented

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,

With an UNEQUALLED CAST OF THE CHARACTERS, Entire New Scenery by C. H. ROGERS, WM. TREBERNEY, and Assistants.

Everything New and Appropriate!

The brilliant success in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, of

SARATOGA,

Has stamped it as the

Most Popular Comedy of the Day.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

To conclude with

HIS LAST LEGS.

A GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW will shortly take place, at which premiums amounting to between $800 and $1,000 will be distributed. Full particulars in future bills.

No improper persons admitted.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

R. M. HOOLEY & F. E. AIKEN, Props. and Man'g'rs.

Laugh! Laugh! Laugh! The Comedy Bill of the Season!

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, at 8 o'clock, and at the WEDNESDAY MATINEE at 2½ o'clock, the new Domestic Drama entitled

TWEEDIE'S RIGHTS,

Now in the fourth month of its successful London run. To conclude with

The Serious Family.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MONDAY, SEPT. 11.—A Genuine Sensation! The Favorite Dearborn

MINSTRELS.

Production of the great realistic representation of

LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI,

With entirely new Scenery, Machinery, &c., and every member of the Company in the cast.

GOLDEN SHOWERS.

Seats secured six days in advance.

FARWELL HALL.

HORACE GREELEY

Will Lecture in Farwell Hall,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 20.

"SELF-MADE MEN."

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

Ticket Office now open at Cobb's Library.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

A DESIRABLE STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes,

Balmorals, Rubbers, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st. The stock will comprise upwards of 500 cases of first-class goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Entire Stock of a Country Store,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF

200 Beautiful LOTS,

IN A. J. HAWHE'S SOUTH PARK SUBDIVISION,

Near the Great SOUTH PARKS,

And within one block of Hyde Park Trains, on

Monday, Sept. 18,

At 2 o'clock p.m., at the Salesrooms of

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

TERMS OF SALE—$100 per Lot cash; balance in 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent interest, with privilege of payment at any time before due.

This choice property is located on Cottage Grove-av., between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-ninth-sts. [illegible]

THE LOTS ARE HIGH AND DRY, fronting [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Parties desiring to visit the ground, or wishing further information, will call on FRANCIS W. COREY, Real Estate Agent, 119 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block, first floor, Room 2.

THERE WILL BE A SALE OF

40 LOTS 40

In the beautiful suburban town of

Austin, on Friday, Sept. 15.

A FREE TRAIN will leave Wells-st. Depot at 12 o'clock noon, on the day of sale.

The lots are in the finest part of the town, and within two and three blocks of the Depot.

Get Free Tickets, and Circulars, with plat of property, and full particulars, of W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.; H. B. PRINCE, 191 Dearborn-st., at the Dry Goods Store, 205 West Lake-st.; or WILSON, APPLEYARD & CO., 208 East Randolph-st., up stairs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at 9½ a. m., by

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.,

OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c.

SECOND

GREAT TRADE SALE,

ON

Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 9:30 a. m.,

BY

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

OF

Boots, Shoes, AND RUBBERS.

The QUALITY and STYLE of these goods, as well as the AMOUNT offered, have never been equalled at any sale in the city. Catalogues Tuesday.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 12, Commencing at 9½ o'clock,

50 cases Boots and Shoes, 50 cases Wool Hats, &c. At our salesrooms, 28 and 30 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By WRIGHT & TYRRELL.

Auction Sale of Houses and Lots.

Will be sold on Monday, the 11th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at north door of Court House, houses and lots [illegible]

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 8, Tribune Building.

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

24 ... -ST.—NICELY FURNISHED FIRST floor east front room, with first-class board. [illegible]
92 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW BOARDING house. [illegible]
112 EAST ADAMS-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS for boarders. [illegible]
207 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO BLOCKS west of Court House. [illegible]
207 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board. [illegible]
213 WABASH-AV.—VACANCY FOR TWO OR three gentlemen. [illegible]
251 WEST MONROE-ST.—NEAR SANGAMON. [illegible]
276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—SUITES OF ELEGANT front rooms. [illegible]
341 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for gentleman and wife. [illegible]
366 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND first-class board. [illegible]
384 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms. [illegible]
395 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two elegant suites of front rooms. [illegible]
506 WABASH-AV.—A DESIRABLE FRONT room. [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Review of the Wall Street Markets.

Proceedings in the Injunction Suit Against the City Officials.

Very Mysterious Robbery at the Comptroller's Office.

Further Statements Concerning Mrs. Connolly's Registered Bonds.

Another Abortionist Committed by the Coroner.

[illegible]